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CONTENTS

Goose Creek	1
Correspondence of Henry Laurens.....	26
Garth Correspondence.....	41
Marriage and Death Notices from the City Gazette.....	49
Inscriptions from the Circular Congregational Church Yard	55
Hon. Henry A. M. Smith.....	67

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No. 1

GOOSE CREEK

By HENRY A. M. SMITH

This partial account of the lands and the owners in the Goose Creek region, was the work upon which Judge Henry A. M. Smith was engaged when the time came for him to rest from all work. He had completed about half of the region planned; no map to accompany it was blocked out clearly enough to be reproduced. The text now printed came to the South Carolina Historical Society with a collection of manuscripts, documents and plats which Judge Smith bequeathed to the Society, along with \$5,000 which has been added to the Society's permanent fund.

The article given below has been printed from the rough draft left by Judge Smith, and no corrections or alterations have been made in the text. His death before completion prevented his revision, which must account for anything unusual in phrasing or punctuation.

For a sketch of Judge Smith see page 67 of this issue.

LIVE OAK HILL OR GLEN'S

In the Article on Charleston and Charleston Neck published in this Magazine¹ the last plantation or settlement described situated on Goose Creek near its junction with Cooper River was Yeaman's Hall, a tract granted originally in February 1674/5 to Lady Mar-

¹ This Magazine, Vol. XIX, p. 3.

garet Yeamans. The grant to Lady Yeamans describes the tract granted as bounding west on M^r Will: Murrell. William Murrell was among the first settlers in the Province, having arrived about 1671.² The writer has found no record of the original grant to Murrell but according to the recitals of a later deed it was for 400 acres. The grant to Murrell seems to have escheated for on 5 May 1704 three grants were issued covering this 400 acres: one to James Kennedy for 100 acres lying next West of the Yeamans grant, one to Thomas Ferguson for 200 acres lying next West of Kennedy and one to Edward Curzon, Coram, or Corant for 100 acres next west of Ferguson.³ Thomas Ferguson had other grants in the vicinity and was the ancestor of Thomas Ferguson of the Council of Safety and other important posts in the Revolution of 1776. From Thomas Ferguson the 200 acres passed to Bryan Reily or Riley. The transfer does not appear as on record but from the boundary given in 1718 in another instrument Bryan Riley then owned it.⁴ On 2 February 1724 Bryan Reily conveyed to John Carmichael the plantation containing 200 acres part of 400 acres formerly granted to W^m. Murril and by several mesne conveyances vested in Bryan Reily.⁵ John Carmichael was connected with Bryan Reily apparently his brother in law or his son in law;⁶ how long he retained the property does not appear on the record and it is next found in the possession of Alexander Wood. In the diary of M^r. Elerton it is stated under 25 February 1740 that he sent some hides to M^r. Wood's shop at the Ten Mile House.⁷ The Ten Mile House tract proper was adjacent to this one and it may be that Wood had his shop at that date on the present tract. It was certainly owned by Alexander Wood on 6 March 1753 for on that date he mortgaged this 200 acres to the Rev. Alexander Garden to secure £1000 currency (£143 sterling) stating that it was then in his possession.⁸ Who this Alexander Wood was the writer has never distinctly ascertained. Several of the Wood family

² Trans. Hist. Soc. of S. C., vol. 5, p. 329.

³ Grants, vol. 38, pp. 449, 472, 476.

⁴ Off. Hist. Comm., Bk. 1714-1717, p. 91.

⁵ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. D, p. 181.

⁶ Prob. Ct. Charleston, M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, no. 3, p. 315.

⁷ The Olden Time of Carolina, p. 162.

⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. M. M., p. 234.

were small landowners in that vicinity from an early period. They both obtained grants and acquired tracts by conveyance. The writer has never ascertained their exact connection with each other. The land continued in Alexander Wood until his death. On an old map of 1762 it is marked as belonging to him and on another old map in 1775 it is marked as belonging to the heirs of Alexander Wood. On 1 August 1785 a grant was issued to John Glen for 360 acres.⁹ The map accompanying this grant shows that it included this 200 acres and also apparently the 100 acres granted James Kennedy 5 May 1704 and also apparently the area contained in a grant for 50 acres made to Bryan Reily 19 Oct^r 1716.¹⁰ By what right and authority John Glen took out this grant the record does not divulge. John Glen was styled "Merchant." He was the John Glen who married Margaret Streater and acquired the plantation on Charleston Neck called "Streators."¹¹ The only connection between John Glen and any Wood that the writer has found is that Daniel Glen who died in 1792 and who was a brother of John Glen mentions in his will a sister Mary Wood whom he names as one of his executors with his wife and brother John.¹² At his death John Glen devised this 360 acres to his son John Glen under the name of Live Oak Hill.¹³

At the death of this last John Glen the property passed to apparently his children John Glen, Daniel Glen, Thomas Glen and Sarah Glen. The share of John Glen was in 1845 transferred to P. D. Torre;¹⁴ the three others on 8 March 1846 conveyed their shares to G. H. Smith¹⁴ the then owner of the adjacent Yeamans Hall plantation, to whom on 23 March 1846 P. D. Torre transferred the share acquired by him.¹⁴

In 1868 the Executor of George H. Smith conveyed the property to William S. Brown who in 1870 conveyed it to Isaac F. Hunt

⁹ Off. Secy of State Grant, Bk. 6, class II, p. 269.

¹⁰ Grant, Bk. 39.

¹¹ This *Magazine*, vol. XIX, p. 65.

¹² Prob. Ct. Charleston Will, Bk. B, p. 700. Will Bk. A., p. 619. Will of William Wood dated 9 March 1785, proved 21 Febry 1786. Wife Mary Wood; children Robert, Margaret, and William. Exors. wife, Mary Wood, David Glen, and John Glen.

¹³ *Ibid.*, Bk. E, p. 31.

¹⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T, no. 11, p. 416; Bk. W, no. 11, p. 212; Bk. K, no. 11, p. 434.

Trustee.¹⁵ The first mention of the name of the property is in the will of John Glen in 1808 when he devises it to his son John as Live Oak Hill. In the later deeds in 1846, 1868, and 1870 it is called Live Oak Hill or Glen's. There is—or was—on the property a grove of fine Live Oaks from which no doubt the name was derived. If the Glens derived their ownership from Alexander Wood the property would appear to have been in one family from 1740 to 1846. There does not appear any private graveyard of that family on the property. The Glens may have interred their family on "Streator's" on which there was a private family graveyard.

CRIPPS' OR LANGSTAFFE'S

On 12 July 1679 a warrant was issued to lay out to W^m. Perryman 920 acres of land¹⁷ and on 1 March 1681 a grant was made to him for 574 acres on Yeamans Creek.¹⁸ The grant was located apparently just West of the 400 acre grant to W^m. Murrell afterwards known as Live Oak Hill. William Perriman died prior to 1695 for on 19 April 1695 John Bird and Susannah his wife formerly wife of William Perriman and William Perriman his son and heir convey to Richard Brewer the 574 acres.¹⁹ On 20 Dec^r 1700 a warrant was issued to lay out to Richard Singleton "five hundred acres "of land lying upon y^e south side of Goose Creeke, formerly granted to W^m. Perriman and by him sold to M^r. Brewer, and since Escheated for want of Paym^t of Rent."²⁰ The writer has found no grant to Richard Singleton on the record following this warrant, and the property is next found as owned by Benjamin Perriman but how obtained by him whether by purchase from Singleton or otherwise does not appear. Benjamin Perriman (or Perryman) transferred the 500 acres to Barnard Christian Cooper "Surgeon," after whose death his Executors viz. the Rev. Gilbert Jones Rector of the Parish of Christ Church and John Bee of Charles Town Merchant conveyed on the 30 July 1719 the property to Richard Splatt of Charles Town Merchant as 500 acres

¹⁵ Ibid., Bks. E, no. 15, p. 365, and P, no. 15, p. 309.

¹⁷ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 206.

¹⁸ Off. Hist. Comn., Bk. N, p. 68.

¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. G, p. 417.

²⁰ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 166.

at Goose Creek purchased by Barnard Christian Cooper from Benjamin Perryman together with 40 acres of marsh land thereto adjoining purchased by the Executor's of Cooper since his death.²¹ On the 18 Nov^r 1720 Richard Splatt had conveyed to him by Edward Corant of Charles Town "Taylor"²² the 100 acres adjoining this 500 acres which had been granted to Edward Curwon on 5 May 1704 formerly part of the 400 acre grant to W^m. Murrell as recited in the account of Live Oak Hill. Richard Splatt died in 1728 and by his Will devised to his son John Splatt his plantation at Goose Creek containing about 600 acres but if he died before reaching the age of 21 then the plantation was to go to Richard Splatt's wife Ann and his daughter Mary.²³ According to the entries in the old Cripp's family bible Anne Mellish was a daughter of a M^r Mellish of Wiltshire in England and probably married Richard Splatt in England before his settlement in Carolina. The son John Splatt evidently died young and the property went under the will to Richard Splatt's widow, and only daughter Mary.²⁴ The widow Ann Splatt married 21 January 1730/1 Francis Le Brasseur²⁵ by whom she had several children but only one survived to maturity viz.: Ann Le Brasseur who married 1st Joseph Pickering and second (19 June 1763) Jacob Motte. Richard Splatt's daughter Mary married 1st William Cripps of Farnborough Kent England by whom she had a son named John Splatt Cripps. M^r and M^{rs} Cripps evidently returned to England for according to the family Bible Cripps died at Boughton in Kent 7 July 1761. D^r. Johnson in his "Traditions of the American Revolution p. 134 says that in 1766 M^{rs} Mary Cripps a widow and her son John Splatt Cripps were returning from England and that a fellow passenger on the boat was Alexander Gillon afterwards known as Commodore Gillon of the Revolution. The result of their meeting was the marriage of Gillon and M^{rs} Cripps on 6 July 1766. She had no children by Gillon and by some arrangement between herself and her mother M^{rs} Le Brasseur the plantation must have passed to her or to her son for according to a plat of the property made by

²¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, p. 17.

²² Ibid., Bk. A, p. 140.

²³ Memo., Bk. 4, p. 512.

²⁴ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1751-54, p. 579.

²⁵ Printed Reg. St. Philips' Par.

Joseph Purcell in 1785 it is described as the property of John Splatt Cripps and on 22 March 1792 John Splatt Cripps conveyed it to Robert Howard as a plantation belonging to him.²⁶ John Splatt Cripps was a merchant in Charles Town and for some years was in copartnership with his stepfather Alexander Gillon. He was afterward the owner of the plantations known as "Hickory Hill" and "Cripps'" on the South side of the Ashley River.²⁷ The plantation as owned by Richard Splatt at the date of his death should according to the conveyances to him have contained 640 acres. According to Purcell's plat it contained 299 acres of high land and 91 acres of marsh or 390 acres in all, and it is as containing but 390 acres that John Splatt Cripps conveys to Howard. This shrinkage can be accounted for on the supposition that the original conveyances to Richard Splatt covered really less than they called for, or that there is some mistake in the aggregate given on Purcell's map. A re-calculation of the contents according to the lines given by Purcell shows a content of about 540 acres. How long Robert Howard owned it and when and how it passed from him the writer has not ascertained from the record. On an old map in 1805 it is marked as the Estate of Robert Howard and on another map in 1826 it is marked as Langstaffe's. On 10 July 1835 a conveyance is made by Ann Langstaffe widow to Cha^s. J. Steedman of this tract as 390 acres in trust for her daughter Sarah Harriet Brodie,²⁸ and in 1856 it was by that trust estate's representative conveyed to F. D. Richardson,²⁹ who in 1866 conveyed to Theodore D. Wagner,³⁰ who in 1870 conveyed to Eleanor M. Boag.³¹ Who conveyed the same year to Isaac F. Hunt.³² In 1876 Isaac F. Hunt under proceedings in Court had this tract together with the Live Oak Hill plantation adjoining sold away and conveyed to David Watts and Hubbard Arnold copartners as D. Watts and Co.³³ There is as the writer is informed an old family graveyard on this

²⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. H, no. 6, p. 191.

²⁷ This *Magazine*, vol. XX, pp. 85, 86.

²⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. S, no. 10, p. 362.

²⁹ *Ibid.*, Bk. V, no. 12, p. 533.

³⁰ *Ibid.*, Bk. A, no. 15, p. 104.

³¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. S, no. 15, p. 274.

³² *Ibid.*, Bk. P, no. 15, p. 307.

³³ *Ibid.*, Bk. G, no. 17, p. 65.

place—the names of the persons interred there or if there be any remaining stones he has not ascertained. Nothing save some foundations remain of the old residence.

TEN MILE HILL

This small tract since a very early period was known as the Ten Mile Hill tract and was the site of a tavern, inn, or stopping place for travellers. It received its name from its location about ten miles from Charles Town on the main public road leading into the interior. A grant for 342 acres seems to have been made to Thomas Perriman. The grant does not appear on record but on 9 Aug: 1717 a grant was made to Elizabeth Perriman for 180 acres and another to John Perriman for 162 acres³⁴ and on an old plat they are stated to be parts of the grant to Thomas Perriman for 342 acres. The new grants were issued probably to the devisees or children of Thomas Perriman to put the title properly on record. The 162 acres granted to John Perriman was by him conveyed 10 April 1719 to Edward Weekly.³⁵ It or a part of it subsequently became a part of the Oakland plantation.³⁶ The 180 acres granted to Elizabeth Perriman upon her death without issue descended to Benjamin Perriman her cousin and heir at law.³⁷ Benjamin Perriman was an Indian Trader in the Province and under a power or authority from him to Sarah Beamer the latter on the 20 Jan'y 1723 conveyed the 180 acres to Robert Mackelwin or Mackelvin (or M^cKelvey).³⁸ How and when it passed from Robert Mackelvin the writer has not ascertained but on an old map it is designated in 1762 as belonging to John Kesson who seems on the 19 July 1763 to have transferred it to Robert Flud as a plantation containing 180 acres known by the name of the Ten Mile House.³⁹ At least a mortgage was on that day given of the property by Flud and his wife Margaret to Kesson and as Flud is designated on an old map as the owner of the tract it was probably a purchase money mortgage. After Kesson and Flud there is another gap on the record

³⁴ Grants, vol. 39.

³⁵ Memo., Bk. 5, p. 332.

³⁶ This *Magazine*, vol. XIX, p. 72.

³⁷ Memo., Bk. 4, p. 134.

³⁸ Memo., Bk. 4, pp. 129–130.

³⁹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. A, no. 3, p. 199.

in the ownership, but on several old maps and in the boundings of adjacent tracts it is stated as belonging to George Roupel or Ruppell or Ripley and on 19 May 1785 the Sheriff under an execution against George Rupell "Innkeeper" conveyed the entire 180 acres as granted to Elizabeth Perriman was conveyed to Thomas Tims.⁴⁰ In the hands of Thomas Tims and his heirs the property seems to have remained for some years, and then was transferred in succession to different holders. There seems always to have been a shop or store as well as an Inn maintained on the property which was generally called and well known as the Ten Mile Hill. When the railroad was constructed in 1833 from Charleston to Augusta and Columbia a station was located on the railroad about one half mile from the old Inn and the station was called Ten Mile Hill and still is maintained by that name. The old Inn suffered the fate of similar roadside stopping places and gradually lost all custom and ceased to be maintained. When the writer was a boy there still remained a fair sized framed building on the property which he was informed was what was left of the old Inn and Store.

FRENCH GARDEN

On 12 March 1716/17 a grant was made to Robert Wood of 220 acres which lay south or southwest of the tract owned by Bryan Reily afterwards known as Live Oak Hill.⁴¹ This Robert Wood was one of the several Woods who have been mentioned as being small land owners in that vicinity. In his memorial filed 30 March 1733 he describes this grant as containing 222 acres.⁴²

For quite a period of years this tract is on old plats and in old boundings described as belonging to Robert Wood or the estate or the heirs of Robert Wood. In 1785 it appears to have been divided and to be then owned 111 acres by John Rosemond and his wife Rachel and 111 acres by Lewis Besselieu. On 3 Nov^r 1786 John Rosemond and his wife Rachel conveyed 111 acres to André Michaux, and on the same day Lewis Besselieu conveyed to André Michaux 111 acres reserving the family burying ground of one half acre. On a map in 1784 it is still described as the property

⁴⁰ Ibid., Bk. L, no. 7, p. 326.

⁴¹ Grant, Bk. 39.

⁴² Memo., Bk. 3, p. 507.

of the heirs of Robert Wood, and as persons who had owned it for a brief time would scarcely have cared to reserve a family burying ground, the probability is that the Rosemonds and Besse-lieu were in some way the heirs of Robert Wood. The André Michaux to whom the property was conveyed was the celebrated botanist André Michaux who was sent by the Royal Government of France to the United States to explore its territory and to send to France the seeds of trees shrubs and other plants for purposes of their introduction and propagation in that country. The journals of Michaux with an introduction by C. S. Sargent were published in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society in 1888 vol. XXVI—N° 129. The two first vols. or "cahiers" were lost when Michaux was shipwrecked on his return voyage in 1796—so that the printed journals begin only in April 1787. He left France and arrived in New York in 1785, accompanied by his son, and there established a nursery for his seeds and plants. Dr Sargent says his visit to South Carolina was in September 1787 but this appears to be an error as the tract of land purchased by him was acquired in November 1786 and the first entry appearing in his printed journal is under date of April 1787 "Jeudy—19 Avril venu de Charlest. à la plant." He calls the plantation and nursery established by him indifferently "la plantation" and "l'habitation." He had a residence upon it probably the old one of Robert Wood and using it as his headquarters he made botanical and collecting expeditions throughout the Eastern States from Florida to Canada including the Appalachian and Alleghanian mountain regions and as far west as the Mississippi river. His journals are a wonderful record of careful and successful botanical exploration. He used his property in South Carolina as his nursery and propagating ground. There he planted the seeds and plants he gathered and thence forwarded the seeds and shoots he produced to France. His record is a long one of incessant toil and the entries when he "labouré et seme" in his fields are continuous. With him he had his son F. André Michaux (himself afterwards a botanist of uncommon merit) and this son he seems to have left in charge of his nursery and plantation when he was off on his collecting expeditions.

"During his absence two negroes took care of his garden and kept it very clear of weeds." Duke de la Rochefocault-Lian-vont, vol. 1, p. 587.

In 1795 Michaux had just returned from the Illinois with a rich collection of beautiful plants and herbs. *Ibid.*

He apparently drained and cultivated the property so as to bring it up to that state of health and production which his purposes required. To Michaux is due the introduction of many plants in Carolina. The beautiful *Camellia Japonica* is said to have been introduced by him and there still lives at Middleton Place on the Ashley river an old *Camellia* said to have been there planted by him. To him also are attributed the *Salisburia adiantifolia* or Ginkgo tree and the *Stillingia Sebifera* or candleberry tree. When the writer visited the site of his old garden some 40 years ago there was still a large *Salisburia* living which soon after disappeared. Nothing remained of the old dwelling save the broken bricks of the old chimney stack in a grove of oaks and magnolias said to have been planted by Michaux. His memory is perpetuated in the name given to the property which has been known ever since his occupancy as The French Garden. Michaux left Charleston for France in August 1796, was shipwrecked off the coast of Holland and having fastened himself to a plank was washed ashore in an unconscious condition. He lost his baggage and a part of his journals but the greater part of his packages of plants and seeds were saved altho soaked with salt water. In 1800 he sailed on a new botanical expedition and set about preparing a nursery and collecting seeds and plants in Madagascar when in the midst of his labours he was there attacked with fever and died in November 1802. The property in South Carolina although conveyed to Michaux personally had been purchased with government funds and was really the property of the French Government and on 27 April 1802 the younger Michaux—F. André Michaux—who seems to have returned to Carolina to wind up matters under directions of the French Government sold and conveyed the property to J. J. Himely.⁴³ In the journal of Michaux under date of April 1792 there is an entry which seems difficult to understand. He was then on the eve of leaving Charleston to go by sea to Philadelphia. The entry is "Le * * * Avril passé l'acte d'acquisition faite par M. Himely." The conveyance to Himely was not made until ten years later and it does not appear to what this "acte" or deed can refer.

⁴³ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. F, no. 7, p. 333 and Bk. G, no. 7, p. 102.

Himely retained the property but a short time for on 8 February 1803 he conveyed it to the Agricultural Society of South Carolina⁴⁴ which society held it until August 1820 when it conveyed the property to John Carwile.⁴⁵ Thereafter the property changed hands twice and in 1857 was conveyed to Charles Lee⁴⁶ who held it thereafter for many years. The station on the South Carolina Railroad called Ten Mile Hill or Ten Mile is situated on this tract about half a mile east of the old residence and garden site of Michaux. In all the deeds the property is mentioned as The French Garden and the old grove is in plain sight of the passing trains.

BIGELOW'S OR INGLESBY'S

On 10 January 1694/5 a grant was made to Samuel Hartley for 400 acres on the south side of Goose Creek.⁴⁷ This 400 acres seems to have been transferred to one John Pight and then to Isaac Mazyck and from him directly or through intermediate conveyances to Bryan Reily who on the 23 February 1715/16 conveyed the 400 acres to William Stead.⁴⁸ On 17 August 1704 a grant was made to John Sanders for 300 acres on the South side of Goose Creek adjoining the foregoing 400 acres and lying between it and the grant to Perriman mentioned under "Cripps" or "Langstaffe's." This 300 acres seems also to have been owned by John Pight and was also acquired by Isaac Mazyck who together with Maria Ann Mazyck his wife on the 10 July 1717 conveyed the 300 acres to William Stead.⁴⁹ William Stead also acquired an adjacent 100 acres which had been granted to Daniel Donovan 11 January 1701.⁵⁰ Upon the death of William Stead these three tracts of 400, 300, and 100 acres descended to his son and heir at law the second William Stead.⁵¹ These two Steads and the death of the first at the hands of the Indians are mentioned in a former number of this

⁴⁴ Ibid., Bk. K, no. 11, p. 125.

⁴⁵ Ibid., Bk. F, no. 9, p. 337.

⁴⁶ Ibid., Bk. L, no. 15, p. 3.

⁴⁷ Grants, vol. 38, p. 277.

⁴⁸ Memo., Bk. no. 5, p. 162.

⁴⁹ Ibid., p. 161.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Memo., Bk. 5, pp. 161-162.

Magazine.⁵² William Stead the younger sold the property as containing 750 acres to William Saunders (really Sanders) who finding it contained 822 acres conveyed it for 822 acres to D^r John Moultrie. The dates of these last two conveyances are not ascertained but their execution is mentioned in the deed to William Gickie mentioned later. D^r John Moultrie finding that the property really contained 832 acres or 82 acres more than the 750 acres mentioned in the deed from Stead to Sanders obtained on 7 March 1751 a grant for this 82 acres overplus and also a grant for 61 acres of contiguous marsh land on Goose Creek bringing the entire tract in his hands up to 893 acres. According to the Memorial of William Stead Junr. he owned the property on the 26 May 1733 and from the recitals of the deed to Gickie D^r Moultrie certainly owned it prior to 1751 so that he must have acquired between those dates. D^r John Moultrie was the emigrant of the name to Carolina and the ancestor of the Moultrie family of South Carolina. An account of the Moultries of South Carolina is given in a former number of this Magazine.⁵³ He came to the Province anterior to 1729. This property apparently constituted his home or country seat. D^r Moultrie married 1st Lucretia Cooper daughter of D^r Barnard Christian Cooper who had owned the place adjacent on Goose Creek described under the name of "Cripps" or "Langstaffes." By her he had four sons John afterwards Lieutenant Governor of East Florida under the Royal Government and who adhered to the cause of the Crown during the Revolution; William a Major General in the Continental Army during the Revolution and after the war Governor of the State of South Carolina; James afterwards Chief Justice of East Florida who died in 1765, and Thomas who became a captain in the regiment of his brother William and was killed 24 April 1780 at the siege of Charles Town. D^r Moultrie married 2nd Elizabeth Mathewes by whom he had one son Alexander Moultrie afterwards in 1776 Attorney General of the State. It thus appears that all the sons attained positions in the public service whether under the Crown or the Republic. D^r John Moultrie died in 1771. By his will dated 30 Nov^r 1771 he devised his plantation of 893 acres to his four sons

⁵² This *Magazine*, Vol. XX, p. 184.

⁵³ This *Magazine*, Vol. V, p. 247.

John, William, Thomas, and Alexander. On the 8 February 1774 the four sons conveyed the 893 acres to William Gickie "late mariner but now of St. James Goose Creek Gentleman."⁵⁴ William Gickie held the property about seven years and on the 2 January 1781 he divided it into halves. The Northern half he conveyed on that day to D^r Charles Drayton and the southern half he conveyed to John Fisher "cabinet-maker."⁵⁵ Fisher could not have held it long for although no transfer from him appears on the record there does appear a conveyance of this southern half as containing 446½ acres from Ephraim Mitchell to William Mitchell and Margaret Mitchell dated 2 September 1784.⁵⁶ The property next appears to have been sold by the Sheriff to Elisha Poinsett who on 1 May 1793 conveyed it as 446 acres to Louis Joseph Francis "dit" Richard⁵⁷ who mortgaged it back to him, and the two, Elisha Poinsett and Louis Joseph Francis Richard on 1 August 1793 conveyed it as 440½ acres to Cyprian Bigelow.⁵⁸ Cyprian Bigelow held it until his death in 1800 when his executors conveyed it as 440 acres to Charles Tennent⁵⁹ but the plot annexed to this deed made by Joseph Purcell states the contents of the plantation at 485 acres. Charles Tennent on 11 July 1803 conveyed the property to William Inglesby.⁶⁰ William Inglesby held it for 29 years longer than any previous holder unless perhaps D^r John Moultrie, and in 1832 donated it to his grandson W^m H. Inglesby⁶¹ who immediately disposed of and conveyed it away. None of the deeds give any special name to the place. If under the Moultrie ownership it had any it has not been recorded. On some old maps it is referred to as "Bigelows" and later as "Inglesby's."

D^r CHARLES DRAYTON'S

On the same day (2 January 1781) that William Gickie conveyed the southern half of the 893 acres he had acquired from the Moul-

⁵⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. R, no. 4, p. 519.

⁵⁵ Ibid., Bk. C, no. 5, p. 571.

⁵⁶ Ibid., Bk. A, no. 6, p. 363.

⁵⁷ Ibid., Bk. L, no. 6, p. 379.

⁵⁸ Ibid., Bk. T, no. 6, p. 295.

⁵⁹ Ibid., Bk. K, no. 7, p. 36.

⁶⁰ Ibid., Bk. M, no. 7, p. 22.

⁶¹ Ibid., Bk. D, no. 10, p. 434.

tries to John Fisher he conveyed the northern half to Charles Drayton "Doctor of Physic."⁶² Dr Charles Drayton was the son of the Honourable John Drayton the owner of the place on Ashley river called Drayton Hall described in a previous number of this Magazine.⁶³ Dr Charles Drayton married Miss Esther Middleton a daughter of the Hon. Henry Middleton and under his father's will acquired the Drayton Hall property. He could scarcely have purchased the Goose Creek property for the purposes of a residence as his father died in 1779 and he must then have acquired the Drayton Hall property. At any rate he held the Goose Creek plantation for 38 years for not until 27 August 1819 did he transfer it to Mrs Rebecca Gadsden.⁶⁴ Mrs Gadsden was the daughter of Benjamin Coachman of Georgetown and owned another plantation on the northern side of Goose Creek. She held the present place for some 19 years and in February 1838 conveyed it to William G. Sineath.⁶⁵

As has been stated under the account of the preceding place "Bigelow's" no name can be found as given by the Moultries and if it received any from either Dr Drayton or Mrs Gadsden their deeds do not disclose it. On several maps it is referred to or designated as "Charles Drayton's" or "Dr Charles Drayton's."

STEEP BROOK AND WILSON'S

On 11 November 1704 a warrant was issued for 500 acres of land to Lewis Lansac.⁶⁶ According to the recitals of the later deeds a grant was made on the 14 May 1707 to Lewis Lansac for 600 acres on the south side of Goose creek next North and adjacent to the 400 acre grant to Samuel Hartley mentioned under the tract called "Bigelow's." The grant does not appear on the record of grants but is referred to in the succeeding conveyances. On 20 Decr 1710 Lewis Lansac and Susanna his wife conveyed the 600 acres to John Grant "mariner" who on 7 June 1711 obtained a grant for 33 acres of adjoining marsh land, and by his will dated 9 May 1713 devised the two tracts to his son John Grant and to the

⁶² Ibid., Bk. C, no. 5, p. 422.

⁶³ This *Magazine*, Vol. XX, p. 91.

⁶⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, no. 9, p. 261.

⁶⁵ Ibid., Bk. T, no. 10, p. 334.

⁶⁶ Printed Warrants, 1692-1711, p. 193.

child whereof his wife was then enceinte equally. This child was born subsequent to her father's death and was named Catherine and afterwards married Richard Fowler. The devisees of John Grant held the property until 1731 when on 15 April 1731 Richard Fowler and Catherine his wife conveyed to Moses Wilson and Isaac Holmes one half of the two tracts of 600, and 33 acres, and on the 23 Nov^r 1732 John Grant "cordwainer" son of the first John Grant conveyed to the same parties the other one half of the property, and Isaac Holmes and his wife Susanna on 2 October 1733 transferred to Moses Wilson their one half, so that Moses Wilson became invested with the whole property. Moses Wilson by his will devised the property to his two sons; viz. to his son John Wilson all that part of the plantation lying on the North East side of the "New Broad Path," and to his son Moses Wilson all that part on the South West side of the same road. On 14 June 1757 John Wilson conveyed all his part on the north east side of the road, and on 15 December Moses Wilson conveyed his part on the South West side to Peter Manigault.⁶⁷ So the entire property of 633 acres became Manigaults.' Adjoining this tract of Wilsons to the North was a plantation of some 892 acres which had been originally granted to John Wright in three grants viz. Grant 8 August 1702 for 570 acres.⁶⁸ Grant 13 July 1711 for 262 acres⁶⁹ and grant 27 July 1711 for 60 acres.⁷⁰ John Wright mortgaged the property and on his death the General Assembly passed an Act 11 Dec^r 1717 foreclosing the equity of redemption of the heirs of John Wright and vesting the title in Samuel Wragg and Jacob Satur to sell the property, who on the 14 February 1717/8 sold and conveyed it as containing 896 acres to Edward Brooke "Gentleman" who on 23 August 1718 conveyed to Edward Smith "Plasterer" who on 30 August 1718 conveyed to Benjamin Godin a well to do merchant of Charles Town. Benjamin Godin held for a number of years and in his will dated 26 Dec^r 1747 devised the property to his son Isaac Godin who on 27 Dec^r 1757 conveyed to Peter Manigault "Barrister at Law" all that part of the plantation lying on the East side of the public road between the public road

⁶⁷ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T. T., pp. 95 and 103.

⁶⁸ Grants, vol. 38, p. 418.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, vol. 39, p. 104.

⁷⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 106.

and Goose Creek.⁷¹ By the same deed Isaac Godin conveyed to Peter Manigault part of an adjoining tract lying between the public road and Goose Creek and which was part of 500 acres conveyed to his father Benjamin Codin 18 August 1707 [sic. 1717?] by William Sanders and Mary his wife,⁷² and which 500 acres had been granted to William Sanders on 24 February 1702/3.⁷³ William Sanders has been referred to in a previous number of this Magazine.⁷⁴ Ten years later on 15 Dec^r 1767 Isaac Godin conveyed to Peter Manigault so much of the remaining part of this same 500 acres viz. about 101 acres as lay between the public road and Goose Creek.⁷⁵ The total acreage conveyed by Isaac Godin to Peter Manigault lying between the public road and Goose Creek is stated in Peter Manigault's will as about 650 acres and this added to the 633 acres acquired from the Wilsons gave him an estate of near 1300 acres with a large frontage on Goose Creek. Peter Manigault was the son of Gabriel Manigault both of whom are referred to in the article on the Seewee Barony in a former number of this Magazine.⁷⁶ Quite a full account of the Manigault family in South Carolina is printed in the Transactions of the Huguenot Society of South Carolina for 1897 N^o 4 pp. 48-84. In this last it is stated that Peter Manigault "soon after his return from England feeling the want of a country home to which he could repair for rest and recreation at odd intervals purchased a small tract upon which he built a house about twelve miles from the city." The tract he purchased was as we have seen by no means a small one but according to this tradition he built a residence upon it and seems to have made it his country seat and residence. The frequency of his visits to and his residence at this seat appear from the entries in the diary of his mother M^{rs} Anne Manigault heretofore published in this Magazine.⁷⁷ The following notice appears in the South Carolina Gazette for 10 Nov^r 1766—"Wednesday last being the Anniversary of the glorious Revolution, by

⁷¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. T. T., p. 89.

⁷² Memo., Bk. 5, p. 139.

⁷³ Grants, vol. 39, p. 427.

⁷⁴ This Magazine, Vol. XX, p. 185.

⁷⁵ M. C. O., Bk. R, no. 4, p. 241.

⁷⁶ This Magazine, Vol. XII, p. 116.

⁷⁷ See no. for January, 1919, vol. XX, p. 57 and successive no. to 1921.

the landing of King William and the nation's happy deliverance from a horrid Popist Plot, the same was observed here with suitable demonstrations of joy. The hon. Peter Manigault, Esq., speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, gave upon this occasion, an elegant entertainment to the Light Infantry Company, at his seat at Goose Creek, 14 miles from Charles Town where the Company arrived at 7 o'clock in the Morning, Spent the day most agreeably, and returned before 9 at night."

Peter Manigault apparently gave (at least to so much of the estate as he had acquired from Godin) the name of Steepbrook to the property. A part of the tract sold by Godin was for a very short time owned by Edward Brooke but the name was most likely derived from the circumstance that the property is crossed by a stream leading into Goose Creek that cuts through the high land on the bank of Goose Creek so as to have, comparatively speaking for this flat country, quite steep and deep descents on each side, constituting a deep hollow or slight ravine. It was near this hollow and near Goose Creek itself that the residence appears to have been situated. Peter Manigault died in 1773 and by his will devised to his eldest son Gabriel his plantation on the South West side of Goose Creek bought from Isaac Godin and containing about 650 acres, together with a tract containing 106 acres about two miles from Steepbrook purchased from William Drayton.⁷⁸ To his son Joseph Manigault he devised his plantation on the South West side of Goose Creek containing 535 acres called Wilsons. This tract had been purchased by Peter Manigault for 633 acres but according to an old map made in 1759 it contained but 535 acres. Gabriel Manigault the younger held the 650 acres until 26 Dec^r 1807 when he conveyed it to William Allen Deas who on 28 Dec^r 1812 conveyed it to David Deas and Henry Deas as Trustees.⁷⁹ Either by Gabriel Manigault before the sale or by William Allen Deas immediately on his acquirement the name of the plantation was changed to that of "Oaks"⁸⁰ and under the name of "Oaks" containing 650 acres the plantation was under a decree in the case of *Deas v. Deas* conveyed on 15 Jany 1833 to W^m J. Sineath.⁸¹

⁷⁸ Probate Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1774-1778, p. 16.

⁷⁹ Court Common Pleas Charleston—case of *Deas v. Deas*—Proceedings filed 26 June 1832.

⁸⁰ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. Z., no. 7, p. 24.

⁸¹ *Ibid.*, Bk. E, no. 10, p. 69.

"Wilsons" was held by Joseph Manigault until 19 April 1836 when he conveyed it as containing 535 acres high land and 50 or 60 acres marsh to George W. Egleston⁸² who in 1844 conveyed the same tract to W^m J. Sineath.⁸³

WIGTON OR FRASER'S

On 14 August 1702 a grant was made to "Capt." John Sanders for 500 acres on Goose Creek just West of the 500 acre grant to his brother William Sanders mentioned under "Steeptbrook."⁸⁴ John Sanders and William Sanders were sons of Lawrence Sanders to whom a warrant for land had been issued as early as 1678⁸⁵ on 5 August 1704 another grant for 300 acres adjoining was made to John Sanders⁸⁶ which 300 acres had been granted to his father Lawrence Sanders, 18 June 1678 & was regranted to his son John to which he added two grants on the 18 April 1717 one for 60 acres, and one for 40 acres,⁸⁷ making a total of 900 acres held by him at that place.

From John Sanders the property passed to his sons John, William Joshua and Wilson and was all finally acquired by Joshua Sanders who on 15 June 1744 with his wife Elizabeth Clark conveyed to John Fraser of Charles Town 200 acres from the grant of 5 August 1704 and 245 acres off the grant of 14 August 1702 with the 60 acre and 40 acre grants making a total of 545 acres which included all the land lying between the public road and Goose Creek,⁸⁸ and also a small tract on the West side of the public road included in the grant for 60 acres. John Fraser came from Wigton County Gallo-way Scotland and was the John Fraser who as an Indian trader in the Yemassee lands had gained the friendship of Sanute one of their chiefs who warned Fraser of the intended rising of the Yemassees and the slaughter of the English settlers and enabled Fraser to escape the massacre that overtook the community by

⁸² Ibid., Bk. O, no. 10, p. 229.

⁸³ Ibid., Bk. O, no. 11, p. 90.

⁸⁴ Grants, vol. 38.

⁸⁵ Printed Warrants,

⁸⁶ Grants, vol. 38.

⁸⁷ Grants, vol. 39.

⁸⁸ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, no. 3, p. 42; Memo., Bk. 7, p. 450.

taking refuge in Charles Town.⁸⁹ On the death of John Fraser the property passed to his son Alexander Fraser. (This Magazine, vol. V, p. 58.) John Fraser died in 1754. He left one son, Alexander Fraser, and three daughters, Judith, Susan, who married 1st — Wedderburn, and after her father's death Charles Lorimer, and Ann who married William Cattell, eldest son of William Cattell of Ashley River. (This Magazine, vol. XX, p. 106). In his will he confirms the gift he had made to his son Alexander of the plantation in Goose Creek which he had bought of Joshua Sanders. Will Bk., 1752-1756, p. 192. John Fraser came from Wigton in Scotland and no doubt it was he or his son Alexander who bestowed the name of Wigton upon the property. Alexander Fraser died in 1791, and under his will the property was divided. To his daughter Mary who had married Joseph Winthrop a merchant of Charleston he devised the Western part of the plantation including the strip lying West of the public road containing about 294 acres, the rest of the plantation including the residence containing about 445 acres he devised to his son James Fraser.⁹⁰ The limits of the conveyance from Joshua Sanders to John Sanders then estimated as 545 acres seems to have really included some 739 acres. Alex^r Fraser had married 1st Ann Harvey by whom he had one son John who died without issue 2ⁿ Mary Grimke daughter of Frederick Grimke and Martha Emmes who had herself been married as her first husband to William Williamson. By his second marriage Alexander Fraser had fourteen children the youngest of whom was Charles Fraser the celebrated portrait painter and author of the *Reminiscences of Charleston* who died in 1860. Alexander Fraser was as his will shows an extensive owner of lands other than his Goose Creek place. James Fraser to whom the Goose Creek place was devised died interstate and unmarried and by a series of conveyances the interests of his next of kin were all conveyed to Charles Winthrop the son of M^{rs} Mary Winthrop.⁹¹ To this 445 acres in the hands of James Fraser and Charles Winthrop the

⁸⁹ Rivers Sketch, p. 260, McCrady, S. C. under Pro. Gov., p. 532; also Fraser Family, This Magazine, vol. V, p. 56.

⁹⁰ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. B, p. 568; Codicil, p. 570.

⁹¹ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. L, no. 8, p. 11; D, no. 11, p. 398; F, no. 11, p. 18, 19, 20.

name of Wigton continued to be attached. The Eastern or Southern boundary of the Wigton plantation separating it from "Steepbrook" was a small creek which on the old maps is called "Yeamans" creek—now " " Creek. The name "Yeamans" originally bestowed upon Goose Creek seems when the name of Goose Creek asserted its supremacy as the name of the large creek seems to have been transferred to this small creek. Charles Winthrop died interstate and in 1834 his heirs conveyed the Wigton plantation of 445 acres to Robert Y. Hayne⁹² sometime Governor of the State of South Carolina and as a Senator from South Carolina the opponent of Daniel Webster in the celebrated elocutionary passage of arms in the United States Senate on the nullification question. After Governor Hayne's death his executors on 29 Feby 1840 conveyed the property to the late Edward Carew.⁹³

That part of the original plantation given to M^{rs} Mary Winthrop seems after the division to have been known by the name of "Brighton" and after M^{rs} Winthrop's death it was by her heirs conveyed in May 1833 to Thomas Gadsden⁹⁴ from whom it seems to have passed to Peter G. Parker who on 24 Dec^r 1844 conveyed it as the plantation called "Brighton" containing 328 acres to Simon B. Abbott⁹⁵ from whom it passed to William Yates⁹⁶ and from William Yates to John L. Hedly.⁹⁷

YESHOE OR OTRANTO

Arthur Middleton formerly a merchant in London together with his brother Edward came to the colony in 1678.⁹⁸ On 7 "Sept" 1678 a warrant was issued to lay out for "Edw^d Middleton & Arthur Middleton Gen seventeen hundred & eighty acres of land."⁹⁹ This warrant was followed by a grant dated 6 Sept^r 1679 to Edward and Arthur Middleton of 1780 acres at the head of Yeamans Creek since called Goose Creek.¹⁰⁰ On 20 May 1680 Edward

⁹² M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. E, or G. 2, no. 10, p. 108.

⁹³ Ibid., Bk. D, no. 11, p. 399.

⁹⁴ Ibid., Bk. E (on F), no. 10, p. 264.

⁹⁵ Ibid., Bk. Y, no. 10, p. 767.

⁹⁶ Ibid., Bk. Z, no. 11, p. 104.

⁹⁷ Ibid., Bk. V, no. 11, p. 429.

⁹⁸ This *Magazine*, vol. I, p. 228.

⁹⁹ Printed Warrants, 1672-1679, p. 173.

¹⁰⁰ Off. Hist. Comn., Bk. 1701-14, p. 474.

Middleton conveyed to "my well beloved brother Arthur Middleton" of all his estate "in y^e plantation scituate upon y^e South side of Goose Creeke alias Yeamans Creeke in this province containing by survey" 1780 acres.¹⁰¹ In 1682 Arthur Middleton married Mary Smith widow of John Smith the owner of the plantation on Ashley river called Booshoe afterwards the site of the town and settlement of Dorchester.¹⁰² By the marriage settlement dated 7 December 1682 Arthur Middleton conveyed to trustees for his intended wife "M^{rs} Mary Smith late wife of John Smith late of Booshoe in Ashly River in this Province Esq. decd and for her joynture the Plant'n on w^{ch} y^e s^d Arthur Middleton now lives nigh Goose Creek in y^e province af^{sd} called Yeshoe containing 1780 acres" &c. &c. with ten negroes &c.¹⁰³

The name Yeshoe like Booshoe is evidently an Indian name but its English equivalent and whether it referred to the creek or the locality cannot now be ascertained. The termination "ee" in the Ockmulgee tongue seems generally connected with Water—Peedee, Santee, Congaree, Wateree, Appeebee, Shemee, and Chatahoochee, Ockmulgee &c. Under the terms of this deed the property passed to Mary Middleton at Arthur Middleton's death although later deeds recite that he also left a will leaving all his property to his Widow.¹⁰⁴ After his death—about 1685—his widow married Ralph Izard the immigrant of the name and the ancestor of the Izard family in South Carolina.¹⁰⁵ M^{rs} Mary Izard died about 1696 and by her last Will dated in January 1687/8 devised all her lands to her husband Ralph Izard.¹⁰⁶ According to the terms of her will it would appear that her husband and herself resided on this plantation derived from Arthur Middleton. In 1696 Ralph Izard sold to Jacob Allen of the Island of Maderia 1649 acres of this 1780 acres reserving from the sale 131 acres in the North West corner of the tract upon Goose Creek and immediately opposite the "Oaks" plantation then of Edward Middleton.¹⁰⁷

¹⁰¹ Ibid., Bk. 1680-1684, p. 3.

¹⁰² This *Magazine*, vol. VI, p. 63.

¹⁰³ Off. Hist. Comn., Bk. 1696-1703, p. 92.

¹⁰⁴ Off. Hist. Comn., Bk. 1696-1703, p. 250.

¹⁰⁵ This *Magazine*, vol. II.

¹⁰⁶ Ibid., vol. V, p. 220.

¹⁰⁷ Off. Hist. Comn., Bk. 1701-14, p. 474.

Jacob Allen then in order to clear the land purchased from the accumulated quit rents thereon due to the Lords Proprietors procured a new grant on 28 October 1696 for the 1649 acres¹⁰⁸ and also on the same day a grant for 40 acres adjoining.¹⁰⁹ The 131 acres retained by Ralph Izard was by him devised to his son of the same name who on 26 July 1714 conveyed the 131 acres to Arthur Middleton the then owner of the Oaks.

Jacob Allen devised the two tracts of 1649 acres and 40 acres to his son Obadiah Allen who on 26 October 1721 conveyed both the tracts to Benjamin Godin.¹¹⁰ Benjamin Godin was a wealthy merchant of Charles Town and retained the property until his death in 1748 when he devised it to his son David Godin.¹¹¹ It does not appear that Benjamin Godin resided on this place as his residence seems to have been on the adjoining property known as Fontainbleu.

David Godin died in 1755 and devised the property to his brother Isaac Godin¹¹² who on the 18 January 1758 conveyed the two tracts aggregating 1689 acres to the Hon. John Moultrie. See mortgage from John Moultrie to Isaac Godin, M. C. U., Bk. VV, p. 37. This John Moultrie was the son of D^r John Moultrie mentioned under the account of "Bigelows." He was afterwards Lieutenant Governor of East Florida under the Royal Government.¹¹³ Probably this was his residence until he removed to East Florida. John Moultrie married for his second wife Eleanor daughter of Capt. George Austin and held until 1771 when on 19 July 1771 with his wife "Alinor" he conveyed the whole property to D^r Alexander Garden.¹¹⁴ D^r Alexander Garden was a practitioner of medicine of note for many years in Charles Town and amassed quite a competence. He was an excellent botanist and a correspondent of the great Linnaeus who named after him the genus of plants called *Gardenia* which includes the *Gardenia Florida* commonly called the Cape

¹⁰⁸ Grants, vol. 38, p. 314.

¹⁰⁹ Ibid.

¹¹⁰ Memo., Bk. 5, p. 126, and Memo., Bk. 7, p. 87.

¹¹¹ Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1747-52, p. 65, and Memo., Bk. 7, p. 87.

¹¹² Ibid., p. 125. Prob. Ct. Charleston, Bk. 1752-56, p. 341.

¹¹³ This *Magazine*, vol. V, p. 247.

¹¹⁴ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, no. 6, p. 580.

Jessamine once a common exotic in our gardens as it flourishes in this climate. As it is not a jessamine and does not come from the Cape of Good Hope but from China it is hard to conceive of a more inappropriate name—D^r Garden was an excellent scholar and his correspondence with Linnaeus was conducted in Latin. D^r David Ramsay who evidently knew him personally has left a short biography of him;¹¹⁵ and M^r A. S. Salley J^r published a notice of him in the *Columbia State* for 25 July 1909; and M^r Wilson Gee in a pamphlet entitled *South Carolina Botanists* published as a bulletin of the University of South Carolina for Sept^r 1918 has a sketch of D^r Garden with a list of his works in which however he includes "Anecdotes of the Revolutionary War" which was not by D^r Garden but by his son Major Alexander Garden. D^r Garden fell into ill health and seeking to benefit from a change he returned to Europe apparently about 1781 or 1782 and died in England in 1791. He had married in Charles Town Miss Elizabeth Perronneau by whom he had one son Alexander Garden. Before leaving South Carolina D^r Garden conveyed on 12 May 1778 this plantation as containing 1689 acres to trustees for his son then a minor. Alexander Garden the son of D^r Garden was born 4 Dec^r 1757 and received his education in England and was admitted to Lincoln's Inn as a barrister-at-law. Although his father was a consistent loyalist the son returned to Carolina to take part in the conflict on the side of his country, served first as a cornet in Lee's Legion and later was an aide-de-Camp on the staff of General Nathanael Greene with the rank of Major. After the close of the war on 13 May 1784 he married Mary Anna Gibbes daughter of Robert Gibbes and was the author of *Anecdotes of the Revolutionary war in America* (published in 1822) and of *Anecdotes of the American Revolution* (published in 1828). Major Garden died without children in 1829. On 4 January 1785 Major Garden conveyed to Ralph Izard Jun^r 339 acres off this tract lying in the angle between the public road called the Blue House road and the public road to the bridge over Goose Creek.¹¹⁶ This 339 acres Ralph Izard incorporated in his plantation known as "The Elms." In this deed for the first time the plantation is styled "Otranto." When the name Yeshoe was abandoned and the name Otranto

¹¹⁵ Ramsay *Hist. of S. C.*, vol. 2, p. 469.

¹¹⁶ M. C. O. Charleston, Bk. B, no. 6, p. 560.

substituted the writer has never been able to ascertain. Possibly whilst it was owned by John Moultrie. On 8 Oct^r 1798 Major Garden conveyed all the remainder of the plantation to Robert Reeve Gibbes under the name of Otranto,¹¹⁷ who on 2 Dec^r 1799 conveyed the same property to Lewis Ladson Gibbes,¹¹⁸ who on 15 Dec^r 1801 conveyed the property to John Brisbane¹¹⁹ so styled in the deed but who appears to have been really named John S. Brisbane. John Brisbane immediately split the plantation as containing 1472 acres in half—the Northern Moiety—which included the dwelling and other buildings on Goose Creek he mortgaged to Lewis Ladson Gibbes and under a foreclosure of this mortgage this Northern half was reconveyed to Lewis Ladson Gibbes on 3 Sept^r 1805,¹²⁰ who in 1808 conveyed it to Edward Charles Lightwood¹²¹ who in 1810 conveyed it as containing 736 acres and in 1817 this 736 acres was conveyed to the trust estate of the Rev^d. Milward Pogson and Henrietta (born Henrietta Wragg) his wife.¹²² M^r Pogson again subdivided this 736 acres. That part of it lying East of the public road and on Goose Creek including the dwelling and other buildings containing about 200 acres—with two hundred acres more off the Northern part of the tract or 400 acres in all he conveyed on 1 March 1823 to John Dawson Trustee.¹²³ The remaining 350 acres he conveyed in 1834 to Thomas Gadsden.¹²⁴ The 400 acres with the dwelling and buildings passed through several hands until in 1851 they were conveyed to the late Philip Porcher¹²⁵ who named the place Goslington and occupied it as his country residence. After M^r Porcher's death the property was sold on 11 Nov 1872 by his Executors to Trustees for the Otranto Club which was formed in that year.¹²⁶ The Club restored the old name of Otranto to the property and it has ever since been so

¹¹⁷ Ibid., Bk. T, no. 6, p. 534.

¹¹⁸ Ibid., Bk. Y, no. 6, p. 219.

¹¹⁹ Ibid., Bk. H, no. 7, p. 75.

¹²⁰ Ibid., Bk. S, no. 7, p. 493.

¹²¹ Ibid., Bk. Y, no. 7, p. 49.

¹²² Ibid., Bk. S, no. 8, p. 127.

¹²³ Ibid., Bk. L, no. 9, p. 338.

¹²⁴ Ibid., Bk. G, no. 10, p. 266.

¹²⁵ Ibid., Bk. S, no. 12, p. 109.

¹²⁶ Ibid., Bk. H, no. 16, p. 235.

known. The club still owns the property having possessed this part of the original 1780 acre grant for near 50 years, longer than any previous holder. The old dwelling house still stands and is used by the Club as its Clubhouse. When it was built cannot now be ascertained but from its appearance it should probably have been originally constructed anterior to the Revolution of 1776. There can be little doubt that the house is on the site of Arthur Middletons. There are on this property the remains of an old brick indigo vat one of the few indigo vats constructed of brick in the Province. The Southern half of the property retained by John S. Brisbane which by the deeds at the time contained 732 acres was also later sold off so that the original grant which (excepting the tracts sold by Ralph Izard to Arthur Middleton and by Alexander Garden to a later Ralph Izard) the plantation remained as a whole until it was acquired by John Brisbane and the complete subdivision was initiated. When and how this last 732 acres constituting the Southern half was transferred by Brisbane or his heirs the writer has not ascertained from the record. It appears to have been owned by Thomas R. Waring whose executor conveyed it on the 27 Jany 1873 to D^r George Prince as Trustee for Theodore F. Crovat and his wife as containing 480 acres¹²⁷ together with the 350 acres of the Northern half formerly conveyed by Milward Pogson to Thomas Gadsden.

(To be continued)

¹²⁷ Ibid., Bk. H, no. 16, p. 327.

CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY LAURENS

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

(Continued from October, 1927)

HENRY LAURENS TO JAMES CROKATT

5th June 1747.

London.

The foregoing is Copy of what I wrote you on the day of my arrival here Viz^t. y^e 3^d Inst. p the Tyber Capt. Crombie to which please to be refer'd. the present is chiefly to Cover William Horton's third Bills on Thomas Marriott Esq^r. as describ'd above amounting in all to £ 200.8.2 sterling which may serve in case the former should miscarry. The Neptune, Bellegarde has not yet begun to unload except of the Gun Powder which comes out in good order as I Suppose the rest of her Cargo will. The Concord & George both arriv'd. I will endeavour to write you fully p. this Vessel if she is detain'd in Rebellion Rhoad,¹ mean time as she is just going under Sail I can at present only add that I am very respectfully, Sir

Your Humb^{le} Serv.^t

HENRY LAURENS TO RICHARD GRUBB

23^d June 1747

Merchant at Grigby's Coffee-House
London

Dear Sir.

No doubt before this can reach you, you will hear from other hands of my safe arrival here the 3^d Inst. having advis'd Mr. Crokatt of it by different Conveyances some days ago, & I should not have omitted writing you by the same, but for reasons which I think unexceptionable. Upon my first arrival I was Stun'd

¹Rebellion Rhoad or Road so called before the Revolutionary War and at the present time, is a part of Charleston harbor lying between Sullivans Island and Castle Pinckney built on an Island called "Shutes Folly."

with the melancholy account of the Death of my Father some few days before, this overwhelm'd me with Grief, 'till I rous'd myself to Look into his affairs, in which/being the only Executor of his last Will/I have been ever since, so emberas'd, that I have scarcely had time to attend my own, & I must continue in the same perplexity for some days yet to come, which will be my excuse if some Opportunities Slip without a Line from me to you.—after that you may Set me down for a regular Correspondant & Blame me if I am not so. I am sorry to advise that the Tobacco & Snuff you consign'd me p the Neptune, Bellegarde, are come to a very bad Markett, the Town being glutted with the former, & very little Demand for the Latter, of which I have yet sold only 2 Bottles, however, I beg leave to assure you, my best endeavour shall be used to dispose of same & to make a remittance to your advantage. Matters have taken a strange turn here in respect to freight & the Commodity of the Country. The price of Rice is now 40/ & upward p 100 ^{ct} & very little to be had.² Several Ships have gone from hence empty to get freights in other ports & one Vessel has been freighted so low as £3 p. Ton for Lisbon.—Very few Bills of Exchange to be had & those not under 775 a 750 p c^t. The Place glutted with European goods, & little or no Vend for them. these are melancholy prospects to young Traders but I hope Times will mend as they seem to be now at the worst. Be so kind as make my Compliments to each enquiring friend, offer a word in excuse, to such as may upbraid me for not writing to them, & I will endeavour to write you again by this Ship if anything new occurs mean time, I am truly, Sir,

Your Most Humble Servant,

HENRY LAURENS TO JAMES CROKATT

24th June 1747

London.

My last to you was y^e 5th Inst p. the Tryton Capt. Burrows 1st Copy of which with 2^d Copy of mine y^e 3^d Ins^t. p. the Tyber Crombie you have preceeding this, to which please to be refer'd, no

² The war of "Jenkins' Ear" was not yet ended, which may have affected the price of provisions, but in 1748 rice rose to 45s and in 1749 to 65s (Wallace's *Life of Laurens*, p. 25).

Ship since from England so am yet without any your favours since my arrival here.

All the Goods p. the Neptune Capt, Bellegard are deliver'd in good order & I now inclose his Affidavitt made before a Magistrate, of Sailing through the Channel under Convoy Certified by the Publick Notary which I hope will be sufficient & enable you to recover a return of the Premium paid for Insurance made by you for me,³ which when recover'd pass to the Creditt of my Acc^t.—Most of the Gentlemen here who had goods in Bellegarde have paid part of the Expence of said Certificate, wherefore please to Lett their several Correspondants, (Viz.^t Dav^d Barclay J. Nickleson, Claud Johnson) have same to recover their returns when you have finished.

The Death of my Father,⁴ not only is a great affliction to me but does so embarrass me with Business at this disagreeable Season of the Year, that I am almost fatigu'd to death, & am in great Measure oblig'd to neglect my own private Concerns, he having appointed me the Executor of his last Will, I find it will be to my own & the Interest of all concerned for me to settle the affairs of his Estate immediately & this does & will for some weeks to come, require my Closest attention, & I hope will be an excuse in my favour, for not writing to you more fully & by all opportunities, but so soon as that hurry is over I shall endeavour to be more exact in keeping you advis'd with a State of this Markett, List of Shipping, &c.

By the foregoing Copy of mine y^e 3^d Inst. you will observe I have remitted you Sundry Bills of Excha. drawn by W^m. Horton on Tho^s. Marriott, Esq. Amount^s to £200.8/. which if Paid Please to Pay to Mess^{rs} Rawlinson & Davison £56.3/6 for Goods I bo^t. of them & Ship'd p. the Neptune, which will be due the 25th August or 25th Novemb^r. next / being uncertain if we agreed for 6 or 9 M^{os} Credit but I think the latter/. in their Bill Parcels they have charg'd me 20^{cts}. Cinnamon a 8/6 p[¢] which I imagine is an Error as most of the people are charg'd only 6/6 p[¢] for Cinnamon lately imported, & I must sell mine to a Loss except you can prevail with them to make an abatement.

³ See note 10, p. 210 of vol. 28 of this magazine.

⁴ June 30, 1747.

As Rice is advanc'd to 40/ p C^t. & upward & very little to be got & freight for London not under £5 p Ton I don't think proper to attempt a remittance in that article till more comes to a Markett. few Bills of Exchange Stirring & every house Gauping for them, keeps Exchange at 750 a 775 pC^t. Deer Skins keep up at 16/p^t. & great Quantities now Shipping off will I fear keep them low with you, these will put me under some difficulties to make timely remittances, however as I have a pretty large Sum by me in Silver, shall be prepared to embrace any advantageous prospect, & I doubt not making such remittances as will Support my Credit especially as I determine to import no more Goods 'till I can effect that.

I have receiv'd of M^r. William Webb three Cases Marble Slabs^s & Bracketts you consigned me p. the Europa, Wright & upon opening them find one the Largest Broken in two pieces as they have been some Weeks laying in M^r. Webb's Store & tumbled about, it may probably been Broken there, so that I can have no claim for damage on Cap^t. Wright. have Sold one of the Small Slabs to Mathew Roche for £36. Shall endeavour to sell the others & render you the Sales &c as soon as possible.

Be so kind to keep me advis'd by frequent opportunities with the State of our Commodities at your Market & your opinion on same with your accusom'd usefull hints, & in any affairs that I can be serviceable to you here be pleas'd to command me, & I hope to discover such a readiness to serve you as will confirm the Verbal acknowledgements I have heretofore made, of your favours to me.

If you should Charter any Ships to Load here the next Winter shall be oblig'd to you to concern me in the Load^s 1/4 of one two or three Vessels as you please or to have a small Vessel Charter'd on my Acc^t. to Load here for London by the 1st day of February next as to the freight to be given must leave that to your discretion after telling you that the Planters going upon Indigo much this year & but indifferent Seasons of Rain there is no prospect of a great Crop of Rice. Indigo hitherto thrives pretty well & I hope to see a large quantity at Markett this year.

^s There was no marble found in the Province and the earlier tomb stones were of slate, probably imported from New England.

Please to send me by the first opportunity two Pewter Ink Potts exactly such as those in your Compting House to be Sunk in a Desk.

Our Coast has for some Weeks past been grosly insulted by two or three Piccaroon Privateers^s which have chas'd several Vessels, Sent their Boat and took a Pettiauga Loaded with Rice, within the Bar. The Aldborough Laying in harbour wanting a Main Mast, & the Trading part of the Town after a deal of flutter & trifling not able to send out an arm'd Vessel, after them, what 'tis owing to I cant say. My best respects to your Lady Miss Crokatt, M^r. Charles & each of your good family, & I am respectfully Sir
Your most humble Servant—

HENRY LAURENS TO RAWLINSON & DAVISON

25th June 1747

Grocers In Church Street
London.

Sirs:

I have the pleasure to advise you of my safe arrival here the 3rd Ins^t. & that I have since open'd the Goods Bo^t. of you the 25th Feb'y. last & Ship'd p. the Neptune Bellegarde which came out in good order. I have this day wrote to M^r. James Crokatt desiring him to pay you the Amo^t. of said Goods when they become due which will be the 25th August or 25th Novem. next / being uncertain if I agreed with your M^r. D. for 6 or 9 ^{mo}. Credit, but I think the Latter however shall leave that to your selves to fix for this time/ but I must observe that you have charg'd me 20^{ct} Cinnamon a 8/6 p.c.^t & upon inquiry of my Neighbours who have lately imported that article I find there is charg'd only 6/6 so I presume your Charge is an Error, if so please to Correct it at settling else I shall be a Looser being oblig'd to sell my Cinnamon to a Loss as the Charge now stands. If in any affair I can be serviceable to you here please to Command me. I shall write you again in a few days meantime I am Gen^t.

Your most Humble Servant,

^s Spanish, as the war was not yet ended.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. ELIZABth. & ROB^t. BIRD

8 July 1747

London.

The Goods which I bought of you the 21st Febr'y Last are come safe to hand from on board the Neptune David Bellegarde in whom I came a passenger to this place; I shall now desire M^r. James Crokatt to pay you the amoun^t. of same when they become Due, and shall also send an order to you through his hands for a few more articles in your way which please to gett ready for Shipping by the time he may direct & you may depend on being punctually paid for the same. please to have particular regard in Chusing the Ribbon now order'd.⁷ Let them be the best Colours and well assorted and of the newest fassion.

please to Deliver the Bills parcels to M^r. Crokatt who will forward same to me. I am your most Humble Servant—

HENRY LAURENS TO M^r. WILLIAM HAY8th July 1747

London.

Sir:

I have the Pleasure to advise you that on the 3^d. Ult^o. I arrived in Safety at this Port & that the Goods I Bought of you the 24 Febr'y Last are come to hand in good order & agreeable to your Acco^t. of Same, but I must observe they are a Little to high Charged especially the Playing Cards⁸—which are very ordinary at the Price.

I shall now desire M^r. James Crokatt to pay you the amount of Said Goods when they become due, & on the Contra Side is an order for a few articles which please to gett ready for Shipping when M^r. Crokatt shall direct & you may be assur'd of Punctual payment for the Same wherefore I hope the better to enable me to make Such, you will Charge the articles at the Lowest Rates. I tender you my best Service here, and am respectfully Sir:

Your Most Humble Servant

P.S. I paid you as p^r: your Bill & Receipt 23^d. Febr'y Last £2/11/ for a Capuchin & Velvett Cap which you were to Send M^r. John

⁷ This was during the period of great prosperity in the Province and the "fashions" required gratification.

⁸ Card playing had not yet been frowned down upon by the "Low Church Party" in the Province as it afterwards was in England and in South Carolina.

Snee to be pack'd with my Goods there but upon opening his package I find no Such thing, therefore conclude you omitted to Send them, by the first Conveyance.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}: W^m. SITWELL & C^o.

8th July 1747

London.

Sirs:

I take this Opportunity to advise you of my Safe Arrival here the 3^d Ult^o. & that the Goods I Bo^t. of you the 25th of Febry last are come Safe to hand but I can't say quite agreeable to your acco^t. of same as the Stock Locks Charg'd to me are under different Numbers in your Acco^t. but the Locks have no Numbers on them and as I am no Judge of that article, am not able to distinguish one from another & of course have no Government for the Sale of same, which is a Loss to me, I shall Shortly Remit you a Bill of Exchange for the Amount of said Goods or desire M^r. James Crokatt to pay same, so that it may be discharged when due. herewith is an order for a few goods which if you think proper to Send me please to get them ready for Shipping when M^r. James Crokatt Directs. I tender you my best Service here & am respectfully Gentⁿ.

Your Most Humble Servant.

HENRY LAURENS TO M^r. BOUCHER CLEEVE

8th July 1747

London.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to advise you of my Safe arrival here 3^d Ult^o. & that the goods I bought of you the 28th Febry. Last Amoun^t. to £9.15.2 are come safe to hand and agreeable to your Acco^t. and I shall by this Conveyance desire M^r. James Crokatt: to pay you for said goods when they become due.

On the Contra Side is an order for a few Goods which please to get ready for Shipping by the time M^r. Crokatt may direct & Charge the amount to my Account, which Shall be also paid in due time wherefore hope you will charge the articles at the Lowest Rates.

I hope you found a better Voyage for your Ship at Plymouth than to Send her here on either your own or my Acco^t. as the Commodities of this Province are become so Scarse⁹ that Should She appear within a few days, it would be found Difficult to Load her in time, and then at Such High rates as Would occasion Great Loss to the owners; however Should She arrive here to my Address on yours or my own Acco^t. you may Depend on my Utmost diligence for your Interest.

I beg Leave to tender you my best Service in any affairs you may have to transact here and am Sir your most humble Servant—

HENRY LAURENS TO M^r. ROBERT WILSONN

8th July 1747

London.

Sir:

I have the pleasure to acquaint you of my Safe arrival here the 3^d. Ult^o. & that all the Goods bo^t. of you 24th Febr^y & 14th March Last and Shipped p. the Neptune Bellegarde are come safe to hand & agreeable to your Acc^t. except in the article of Ink Powder w^{ch} I finde you have Charged me only 12 doz, whereas their appears 18 doz. to be pack'd up which is 6 doz. more than I had ordered or you have Charged—however you may now debit my Acco^t. for same & I shall desire M^r. James Crokatt to pay you for all said Goods when due, 'tho I must observe most of your Paper proves very ordinary at the prices which would be too troublesome to us both to particularize at present, wherefore I shall leave it to you to make what abatement you can when my Acco^t. is paid & must desire that in time to come you will charge what Goods I may order from you at the Lowest prices & you may be assur'd on my part of punctual payment unless any very extraordinary accident Should prevent

I now Send p^r. Contra an order for a few articles which please to get ready for Shipping when M^r. James Crokatt shall direct. I tender you my Service in any affairs here, & am respectfully, Sir, your most humble Servant,

⁹ Our exportable commodities would naturally be scarcer in time of war.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. BAKER & SHARP8th July, 1747

London.

Sir:

I have the Pleasure to advise you that I arrived here in Safety the 3^d: Ult^o. & that all the Goods Bo^{tt}: of you 21st Febry. last are come to hand in good order and agreeable to your Acc^t. which I shall shortly remitt you or Bill of Exchange for or desire M^r. James Crokatt to pay off so as it may be discharged when due.

Agreeable to my Promise I have apply'd to M^r. Pickering¹⁰ about the Debt due you by Cleland & Co.¹¹ and told him it was your Desire that he would recover the same without Loss of time, and even to put their Bond in suit, if not to be recover'd otherwise, which he has promised to do & I dont doubt he will comply with your request & as he will write you by some of the Ships now bound to London to him I beg Leave to refer you.

On the Contra Side is an order for a few goods which please to gett ready for Shipping when M^r. Crokatt shall direct and charge the Amount to my Acc^t. Let the articles be Charged at the Lowest rates and you may be assur'd of punctual payment for same. I tender you my best Service in any Busyness you may have here, and am respectfully Gent:

Your most Humble Servant—

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. ROGERS & DYSON8th July, 1747

Merchants Bartholomew Close
London

Sirs:

I have the pleasure to advise you that I arriv'd here in Safety the 3^d Ult^o & that the goods I Bo^t: of you 24th Feb^{ry}. Last & Ship'd in the Neptune Belgarde are since come Safe to hand and

¹⁰ Joseph Pickering, Esq., a lawyer in the Province. Married January 10th, 1750. Ann Le Brasseur. His daughter Elizabeth married Hext McCall October, 1783.

¹¹ Cleland & Co. Hon. John Cleland (1700-1760) President of Royal Council, collector of customs for South Carolina, Georgia and the Bahama Islands. A merchant and subsequently a large planter near Georgetown. The debt referred to was probably a surety bond.

Agreeable to your acc^t. of Same, Tho' I must observe to you that Several of the articles are so high Charged which I hope will be amended in time to Come. I now inclose you Mr. James M^cKey's first of Exchange dated the 26th June 1747 on: Peregrine Fury Esq^r. for twenty Pounds Ster^s. Payable at thirty Days Sight to Hector Berenger De Beaufaine, Esq^r. or order endors'd by him payable to you Value Rec'd of me which please to receive & pass to the Credit of my Acc^t. the Ballance of which I hope will be discharged in due time.

In case the Said Bill should not be duly Honoured please to get same Noted and advise wth M^r. James Crokatt in getting it protested and return'd to me p. first Conveyance.

On the Contra Side you have an order for a few Goods which please to gett ready for Shipping by the time M^r. Crokatt shall direct & charge the amount to my Acc^t. According to my promise I have applyed to M^r. William Webb¹² about the Debt Due you by Houghton & Webb, & he assures me no time shall be lost in Collecting the Moneys due to that Copartnership in this province & remitting sufficient to satisfy your demand. I shall endeavour to render our Correspondence of Mutual Advantage & dont doubt but you will Contribute your part to the same. if I can in any affairs be serviceable to you here please to Command me & when time and opportunity permits favour me with a line, I am Gent.
your most Humb^{le} Servant,

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. HANDLEY & PALMER

8 July, 1747

Merchant (Say Hosiers) in
Newgate Street London.

Sirs:

I have the pleasure to advise you of my Safe arrival here the 3^d Ult^o. & that the Goods I bought of you the 18th Febr^y Last are Since come safe to hand and are agreeable to your Acc^t. but am sorry to Say are come to a Glutted Markett, this place being at present overstocked with European Goods and as yet I have not Sold a 20th part of those I Bo^t. of you, however that shall be no

¹² William Webb, Charleston merchant. Administration on his estate granted September 18th, 1751. Surviving issue John & William Webb.

hinderance to me in payment for the Same. I now inclose you James M^e Key's first Bill of Exchange dated 26th June, 1747 on Peregrine Fury Esq.¹³ for £30 say thirty Pounds Sterling Payable at thirty Days Sight to Hector Berenger De Beaufaine, Esq^r. or order Endors'd by him to you Value of me which please to Receive and pass to the Creditt of my Acc^t. the Balance of which I hope will be discharged when due.

I have no reason to Doubt said bill will be duly paid but in Case of the contrary please to gett same noted, protested and returned to me p. first Conveyance adviseing with M^r. James Crokatt thereon.

On the Contra side is an order for a few Goods which please to get ready for Shiping when M^r. James Crokatt directs & Charge the Amount to my Acc^t.

I shall endeavour to render our Correspondence mutually advantageous & doubt not but you will contribute to the Same—if I can be Serviceable to you here, please to give me an opportunity, I am respectfully Gen^t. Your most Humb^{le} Servant.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. POMEROYS & STREATFIELD

8th July, 1747

Merchants Leaden Hall Street,
London.

Sirs:

I have the Pleasure to advise you of my Safe arrival here the 3^d Ult^o. & that the Goods Bought of you the 20th of Feb^{ry} last and Ship'd p. the Neptune Bellegarde are come to hand in good order and agreeable to your Acc^t. of Same.

I now enclose you James M^eKey's first of Exchange on Preg. Fury, Esq: dated 26th June, 1747 payable at 30 Days Sight to Hector Berenger De Beaufaine Esq: or order for fifty five Pounds Sterling endors'd by him to you Value of me, which please to receive & pass to the Credit of my Acc^t. the Ballance of which I hope will be discharg'd when due I have no doubt but Said Bill will be duly Paid but in Case of the Contrary please to do the needfull in getting the same noted, protested and returned to me p. first Conveyance, first adviseing M^r. James Crokatt of Same

¹³ Peregrine Fury, an English merchant who was for many years agent of the Province in England.

on the Contra Side is an order for Goods which please to get ready for Shipping when M^r. James Crokatt shall direct as he will at same time Ship other Goods on my Acc^t. & include all in one policy for insurance.

I shall endeavour to make our Correspondence mutually advantageous & doubt not but you will contribute to the Same. If in anything I can be serviceable to you here please to Command me as I am. Gent

Your most Humble Servant.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. SAM FOUCHETT & C^o.

8 July 1747

Merchants in Aldermanbury
London.

Sirs.

I have the Pleasure to advise you of my Safe arrival here the 3^d Ult^o & that the Goods I bought of you the 20th of Febry last and Ship'd p the Neptune Bellegarde are come to hand in good order & agreeable to your Acco^t. of same.

I now enclose you James McKeys first Bill of Exchange on Peregrine Fury Esq^r. dated 26th June 1747. Payble at 30 days Sight to Hector Berenger De Beaufain, Esq^r. or order endorsed by him to you Value of me for Forty Pounds Sterling, which please to receive and pass to the Credit of my Acc^t. the Balance of which I hope to discharge before 'tis due or by such time I believe said Bill will be duely paid but in Case of the Contrary do the needfull in getting the same noted, protested and return'd to me p^r. first Conveyance advising in that Case wth M^r. James Crokatt, for my Interest. On the Contraside is an order for a few Goods which please to get ready for Shipping when M^r. Crokatt shall direct. I shall endeavour to make our Correspondence mutually advantageous & hope you will contribute to the same. Shall esteem the favour of a Line at your Leisure & am Respectfully Gent: Yo^r. most Humb: Servant.

HENRY LAURENS TO MESS^{rs}. SAM WILSON & SON8th July 1747Merchants in Cannon
Street.
London.

Sirs:

I have the Pleasure to advise you that I arriv'd here in Safety y^e 3^d Ult^o: & that the Goods I bought of you 28th Febry Last are come to hand from on board the Neptune, David Bellegarde, but am sorry I cant Say in good order, as all the Knives, Scissors and other such articles in Trunk N^o. 34 are quite rusty & in my Opinion were in that Condition at Packing¹⁴ as the outside of the Trunk and matting were entirely dry & free from any damage at Landing. The 20 Needles in said Trunk charg'd in your Acco^t. £4 are so rusty that I cant dispose of them at the prime cost, & what is worse in that Article many of y^e papers are not one Quarter full. I purpose to sell them off immediately for the best price to be obtained & don't doubt you will allow me any Loss that may happen, I must observe further that most of your Goods are too High Charged, & some of them Extravagantly which would be too troublesome to us both to particularize at present: especially as I have sold most of them, therefore shall only desire that in time to come there may be no reason for such complaints. I now inclose you James M^cKay's first of Exchange on Peregrine Fury for thirty five pounds Sterling payable at Thirty Days Sight to Hector Berenger De Beaufine, Esq^r. or order endorsed by him to you Value of me dated 27 June 1747. please present the same for acceptance and when in Cash pass to the Credit of acco^t. the Balance of which I hope to remit you ere it becomes due. I believe said Bill will be duly paid, but in case of the contrary do the needfull in getting same noted & return'd with a protest p. first Conveyance or deliver same to M^r. James Crokatt who will convey it to me.

Below is an order for Sundry goods which please to get ready for Shipping when M^r. James Crokatt shall direct, & charge the Amount to my Account I shall endeavour to make our correspondence mutually advantageous & doubt not you will Contribute to the Same I am Gent:

your most humb^{le} Servant.¹⁴ The care of Laurens as to his business extended into every detail.

HENRY LAURENS TO JAMES CROKATT

11th July 1747

London.

Sir:

This day arrived the Adventure Man of Warr, Capⁿ. Hamer, Susanah Capⁿ Linthorn & Posbrooke S^t Barbe, please to gett In-surence made on saide Posbrooke (say on Goods to be Ship'd in her) on my account from this port for London, Sufficient to n^t. One hundred Fifty pounds Ster^g. in Case of Loss, believe Shall Loade my part of her with rice, am tolde She is an excellent Sailor, Time will premit me at present only to add that I am respectfully S^r. Your hum^e. Servant

¹⁵Rice 40/

Pitch 50/ Tarr 40/

Turp: 10/ Skins 15/

a good Crop Indigo on the Ground

Tis Said The———Hoar from London is carried to S^t. Augustine.

HENRY LAURENS TO JAMES CROKATT

14 July, 1747

London.

I wrote to you p. this conveyance y^e Concord Capt. Young, y^e 10th & 11th Int. to which referr, since your most obliging favour of 6th & 7th & 15th April are come to hand p. the Posbrooke Capt. S^t. Barb & also a Packett containing Invoice & Bill Loading for Sundry Ship'd by you on my Acco^t. amot^g. to £71.8.2 & Sundry to my address on Acco^t. of M^r. Charles Crokatt amo^t. £ 102.5.2. p. the Susannah Linthorn but with them no Line of advice which I presume is left behind by mistake.

I cannot make sufficient acknowledgement of the obligation I think myself under for all the favours Rec'd of your good self & Family more particularly by the kind invitation you are pleased to give me to return to London & Commence a Copartnership with you in your foremention'd favours of 6th & 7th which had I received at Portsmouth would certainly prevented my Voyage in the Nep-

¹⁵ These were about the average prices stated by Prof. Wallace.

tune, & as the case now stands only the settling my Father's Estate will keep me more than a month in this province in short I have Laid your Letters before two or three of your good Friends here & am advis'd by them to return to London which am determin'd to do (God Willing) so soon as I can settle all my affairs here which I doubt not but shall effect compleatly as well as remitt a considerable Sum to you by Christmas next & hope to be in London before your Limitt of April next.¹⁶ I can assure you I wanted no Court- ing to join with you as I am and always was convinced the advantage would be greatly on my side, my only objection as I always ingenuously told you was to the two new articles & a fear of the undertaking being too great for me one of those you have now obviated, the other I doubt not we shall clearly agree on. I hereby forbid the Goods ordered to me being shiped—have wrote p. this & four other Conveyances for Insurance on the Posbrooke, S^t. Barb. to secure One Hundred & Fifty Pounds St^s. on my Acco^t. which hope will be done in time, I am with my best respects to all your good Family,

Sir

Your Most Humb Serv^t

(To be continued.)

¹⁶ The proposed partnership was never entered into although Laurens returned to England with a view to its formation.

GARTH CORRESPONDENCE

Annotated by JOSEPH W. BARNWELL

(Continued from October, 1927)

EXTRACT FROM GARTH LETTER, THE REST BEING PUBLISHED IN THIS
MAGAZINE, VOL. 28, p. 80

London July 9, 1766

x x In the Votes of the House of Commons you will have seen a Petition was presented from the assembly of Pennsylvania for relief from the late paper Currency Act,¹ in my last I told you how this Subject went off, the Example set by the Philadelphians will I hope be followed in general all over America for the next ~~20~~ Sessions; in a matter of general Concernment to America, Petitions from the Assemblies signed by their Speaker have more of Dignity and carry more weight than introduced into the House only under an Agents name, which is fitter in applications of a private nature regarding the Local Circumstances of particular Colonies. I mention this Subject at this time it having lately, since the Prorogation been thrown out, that this was no part of the Complaints taken up at the Congress, and that no Colony Petition'd but Pennsylvania, and that the four Colonies who were some years since prohibited to give the Sanction of legal Tender to their Emissions have never complained nor wish an alteration, which is apprehended will be the Case with all the Colonies, tho' they did not like the Restriction at first. It is but the Trouble of Petitioning, if we do not succeed we are but where we were, at least we shall check unfair, and I believe untrue Constructions.

The letters of Garth dated July 25th, August 3rd, November 20th, 1766, were published in this magazine, vol. 28, p. 82, and the letters from the Committee of Correspondence of November 20th and 28th, and December 6th of same year were published in the same volume, p. 85.

¹ The passage of this act is mentioned in Garth's letter of July 20, 1766 published in this magazine, vol. 28, p. 20, and it will be seen that the Commons House of the Province later adopted a petition against the act.

LETTER FROM THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE, TO CHARLES GARTH ESQUIRE AGENT FOR THIS PROVINCE IN LONDON, SENT
 TO HIS MAJESTY'S PACKET THE THERESA, CAPTAIN DYER. &
 DUPLICATE TO THE GRANTHAM, CAPT. JONES

Charles Town 2^d September 1766.

Sir

Charles Shinner Esquire Chief Justice of this Province, lately delivered to his Excellency the Governor, a long memorial to be sent to the ministry. In which, we are informed that the characters of the Assistant Judges² of this Province, have been severely attacked; and the Governor having accordingly transmitted the same to England, the Assistant Judges thought it their Duty, to apply to his Excellency by way of Memorial (a Copy whereof, we herewith send you). In which they humbly desire that his Excellency, would inquire into the matter here, and furnish them with a Copy of what is alledged against them; that they might thereby be enabled, to make a proper Defence. This the Governor has absolutely refused, as appears by the very extraordinary answer to their memorial, which you likewise have enclosed.

As the assistant Judges are Gentlemen of Honour and Probity, we cannot help recommending it to you, in case the memorial of the Chief Justice should ever be taken into Consideration by the ministry, to use your endeavours to get the Cause of Complaint returned hither, to be determined before the Governor and Council, who are the proper Jurisdiction, to determine matters of this sort, in the first Instance. And if that cannot be done, that then you will take every step in your Power, to procure a Copy of the Charge against the assistant Judges, and Time allowed them to give in their answer, and make their Defence, As We have not the

² These Associate Judges were Rawlins Lowndes (1721-1800) for many years Provost Marshall of the Province and afterwards President of the State under the Constitution of 1778, Benjamin Smith (1718-1770) a prominent merchant and Speaker of the Commons House of Assembly, Robert Pringle, (1702-1776) born, at Symington. Parish of Stow, County of Edinburgh Scotland, came to South Carolina in 1725, a prominent merchant for many years. Daniel Doyley died at Rhode Island where he had gone for his health. Married January 8, 1756, Ann, daughter of William Pinckney, brother of Chief Justice Pinckney. Was member of the firm of Miles Brewton & Co.

least doubt that upon a fair hearing, they will be acquitted with Honour.

We are most Respectfully

Sir

Your most Humble Servents.

Peter Manigault.³ Speaker

Miles Brewton Chris^r. Gadsden.

John Rutledge Thomas Lynch.

James Parsons⁶ Henry Laurens.

Cha^s. Pinckony Isaac Marych⁴

Benj^a. Dart.⁷ William Roper⁵

LETTER FROM CHARLES GARTH ESQUIRE, AGENT FOR THIS PROVINCE
IN GREAT BRITAIN, RECEIVED PER THE AMERICA,
CAP^t. COOMBES

London September 3^d, 1766.

Gentlemen

Your favour of the 2^d of July, with a Copy of the Journals of the House of Assembly, as likewise a Letter from the Speaker covering the address mentioned in yours; I received at Devizes the 31st of August, and the next morning came Post for London to present the same to His Majesty; I was Yesterday with Lord Shelburne⁸ to communicate it to His Lordship, that His majesty might, as usual, be apprized thereof before presented, and this morning I had the Honor to kiss his majesty's Hand, who was pleased most graciously to receive your address; having taken the Opportunity of Yesterday to wait upon the Duke of Grafton,⁹ Lord Shelburne,

³ Peter Manigault (1731-1773) lawyer, Speaker of Commons House Only son of Gabriel Manigault one of the richest men in the Province.

⁴ Isaac Mazyck (1700-1770). Member Commons House Assembly for many years.

⁵ William Roper, Attorney at Law, for many years member of the Commons House of Assembly. Died February 17, 1772.

⁶ James Parsons (1724-1779) Merchant. Born in Ireland. Barrister at Law and Vice-President of the State, 1778. Died October, 1779.

⁷ Benjamin Dart (born 1729). Member Commons House of Assembly. Assistant Public Treasurer in 1771.

⁸ Lord Shelburne (1773-1805) was Secretary of State for the Southern Department in the Chatham-Grafton administration.

⁹ The Duke of Grafton was first Lord of the Treasury in the Chatham-Grafton administration.

M^r. Conway,¹⁰ Mr. Townsend,¹¹ and Lord Dartmouth¹² I showed them the address, with which they were greatly pleased, as also with the Thanks I gave them on the part of the Assembly and province of S^o Carolina;—I have not time to say anything to the other parts of your Letter, as Cap^t Coombes is going away immediately, but I shall answer the same by M^r Thomas Gadsden¹³ who intends leaving England the latter end of this month, tho I cannot omit to repeat here (as in your Letter you have touched upon the Paper Currency Act) the request I made in a late Letter of a petition upon this Subject to the House of Commons from your House of Assembly, which being to meet in November, may be forwarded for me to receive in January next;—the provision you inform me that the House of Assembly have made for me calls for my earliest Thanks, equally happy at the same time I am to receive your assurances of their high opinion and approbation.

With great Respect

I am. Gentlemen

Your very faithful, & most Obed^t hum. serv^t.

Charles Garth

LETTER FROM CHARLES GARTH ESQUIRE, AGENT FOR THIS PROVINCE,
TO THE COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE; RECEIVED PER
M^r THOMAS GADSDEN

London the 26th September 1766

Gentlemen

My last will have informed you of my immediate Obedience to your Commands in relation to your address to the King, etc., I am now to notify what further I have done on the other points of Instruction received therewith;—I have had an audience of the Earl of Shelburne upon the first and second articles of your Committee's report upon the State of the province, in regard to both I can assure you that I found his Lord-

¹⁰ General Conway (1721-1795) was Secretary of State for the Northern colonies in the same administration.

¹¹ Charles Townsend (1725-1767) was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the same administration.

¹² William Legge, Lord Dartmouth (1731-1801). Was President of the Board of Trade and Foreign plantations in the Rockingham Administration.

¹³ Thomas Gadsden (1737-1770), half brother of Christopher Gadsden.

ship very disposed to assist you, and promised to lay before the privy Council your proposition touching the present method of appointing Judges in America; tho' indeed this matter was sometime since under Consideration at the Council Board at the Instance of New York, who at that time declined recommending to the King any alteration in the mode of Constitution. This the Agent for New York has informed me, to whom I took an early opportunity of signifying your Direction to me upon this Head, and to go hand in hand with him in soliciting the Kings ministers thereon; I shall likewise communicate this article of Instruction to the rest of the Agents, and hope to find them disposed to join in application, being fully persuaded there are very few steps by which they can possibly render a more real Service to their Constituents than to labour the alteration desired: As to the number of Offices and places of Trust held by the Gentlemen mentioned in your Letter, His Lordship doubted its being in his power to give relief, most of them being by or under patents from the Crown, and no Representation of Misbehaviour or Omission of Duty against the Patentees, His Lordship was clear as to the Impropriety of several of the Offices being executed by one and the same person, tho' by means of Deputies not entirely incompatible; He desired me to leave with him the list of Offices severally held by Mr. Leigh and Mr. Skottowe, which I carried with me from the Committee's Report in obedience to your Commands to represent against, and should inform himself in what Secretary of State's Time these appointments were made out.¹⁴

From several late Letters, you will have observed that my Inclination to procure a Repeal of the last paper Currency Act has not been behind hand with your wishes to compass that Event. The premier Commissioner for Trade and plantations, under whose auspices that Act was framed &c. being restored to that Board, it is possible we may have powerful Obstacles to surmount, I trust we shall have a general application from all the Colonies upon this Subject in the Course of the next Sessions, and I think then I shall not be doubtful of success; after what has already been wrote by me, it will be unnecessary saying more thereon at present, or to

¹⁴ Sir Egerton Leigh was first appointed to office in South Carolina under the administration of Henry Pelham and Thomas Skottowe was appointed under that of the duke of New Castle.

give you assurances of my best Endeavours—but with respect to the subsisting Restraint upon your Export of Rice, I cannot flatter you with any prospect of an alteration in the manner desired, as far as the Argument goes, offered from the comparative advantage which the northern Colonies had of trading to all ports of Europe directly with Corn and Fish without touching at any ports of England in their passages from and to America, it is urged with propriety, and has great weight coming from a Rice Colony, but since the passing of the Act of last sessions for repealing certain Duties in the British Colonies &c. &c., much of its Force ceases, Bond and Security being in one of the last Clauses required to be given for all non-enumerated Goods¹⁵ laden on board any vessel sailing from America that such Goods shall not be landed at any part of Europe to the northward of Cape Finisterre; In the preamble to that Clause the two principal reasons thereof are set forth and which I beg leave to recite viz. "Now in order more effectually to prevent such (enumerated) Goods being privately carried from any British Colony or Plantation in America into foreign parts of Europe in vessels that clear and with non-enumerated Goods, as well as to prevent the Clandestine Importation of foreign European Goods into the said British Colonies, be it Enacted" &c. it is principally because of the latter Suggestion I have made this recital, as it marks strongly the extreme jealousy in this Kingdom of the foreign European nations in the Article of Trade, It is said, The ability in those nations to Manufacture so much cheaper, than the Subjects in Great Britain can, renders it necessary for Great Britain to lay every Impediment possible in the way to a Demand from any of her Subjects for foreign European Goods;¹⁶ with this prevailing Idea in the Legislature of Great Britain, I submit to your Consideration how far I could singly and alone at the Instance of one Colony, with any prospect of Success prefer an

¹⁵ Articles which under the Navigation Acts could not be exported from the Colonies to ports in Europe, north of Cape Finisterre in Spain, without first being exported to a port in Great Britain, were generally called "enumerated" articles, as for instance rice, and other articles which could be exported to Europe, without restriction, were called "unenumerated" articles.

¹⁶ It must be remembered that these transactions occurred before the days of Adam Smith, and the adoption of free trade, in England. Up to his time it was considered that every nation should protect itself by duties against every other country and even against its colonies.

application to Parliament for the Liberty desired, directly in the Teeth of an Act passed in the last Sessions only, which concerns all America, and against which the whole weight of the merchants of this Kingdom would oppose itself; The Clause, in the Act I allude to, was not in the Bill as originally brought into the House, but was brought in by the Treasury, when the House was in the Committee after the second reading, at the Instance and desire of the London Committee in Consequence of Information given by them to the ministry of unwarrantable practices by means of Vessels laden with non-enumerated Goods, as was signified to me upon objecting to the Clause; whether such Information was founded in Truth and upon Facts, was not in my power to know, but I was rather doubtful from having often observed, that an Interest in view has a wonderful operation upon Men's Hopes and Fears, and helps a Representation accordingly. Having said thus much on this Clause, it will be needless to add any thing touching your Committee's hope to have the Enumeration of Lumber taken off; The propriety of opening markets for this article struck me last year; and was sub modo a part of my Propositions, knowing I could not obtain it absolutely; It seem'd to me that Great Britain was concerned in Interest to have the Settlements in her Colonies enlarged, and the woods for that purpose cleared, but if markets for Lumber were to be kept, as it were, shut up, people would scarce employ themselves in a fruitless and tedious labour, at present indeed it is said that the Europeans may be supplied with America Lumber by means of the Free ports; however, Gentlemen, I shall certainly make it my Business to see the present Chancellor of the Exchequer¹⁷ upon this severe Restriction, his liberal notions of Commerce, and Consummate knowledge of the State of the Trade and Regulations thereof in all Countries may be of service; without his Countenance and Encouragement it will be in vain at present to apply to Parliament for the reasons above hinted at. I have communicated to most of the great Officers of State your immediate Compliance with His majesty's Requisition to provide the usual Sum for the late Governor in order to shew in a particular manner the grateful Sense the House entertain of His Majesty's Goodness and Favour towards his province of S^o. Carolina, as likewise the

¹⁷ Charles Townsend.

provision made for Mr. Wyly in Consequence of a Recommendation for that purpose from the Board of Trade, to whom also I did immediately signify the same, and I am to assure you, that these ready Compliances shall not only be made known to the King, but of the particular Satisfaction His majesty's Ministers have in these proofs of assured loyalty¹⁸ to your Sovereign, and grateful Respect to the King's Recommendations.

I am, with very great Respect.

Gentlemen.

Your very faithful & most obd^t Servant

Charles Garth

(To be continued.)

¹⁸ These expressions of loyalty were probably the true sentiments not only of the committee of correspondence, but of nearly all of the men of property of the Province.

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY GAZETTE

Copied by JEANNIE HEYWARD REGISTER

(Continued from October, 1927)

Married, on Monday evening, the 1st instant. John Ball, esq. of St. John's Parish, to Miss Carolina Swinton, of this city. (Wednesday, July 3, 1805)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hollinshead, Charles Bolding, esq. attorney at law, of the State of Georgia, to Mrs. Jane Kuellett, of this city.

Died, on the 8th instant, Mr. James West, a native of England, aged 42 years, a once celebrated commedian, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with fortitude, perfectly resigned to the will of his Creator.

"Mark the upright Man; his end is Peace." (Tuesday, July 9, 1805)

Died, on Saturday last, after a few days illness, Mr. John Kerney, Plaisterer: He bore the character of an honest and upright Man. (Saturday, July 14. 1805)

Died, on Thursday last, Arnold Wells, esq. one of the Representatives of Christ Church Parish in the Legislature of this State. He has left a widow and five small children to lament his early death; he was an affectionate husband, tender parent and sincere friend—It may with truth be said, few lived more respected, or died more lamented. (Monday, July 15, 1805)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. James L. Florence, to Miss Mary Miller, both of this place.

Died, on Thursday, the 12th instant, at Hillsborough, the seat of Major Charles Lining, in the 63rd year of his age, Major Thomas Bartholomew Bowen, a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of this State, and a much respected officer of the Pennsylvania line during the Revolutionary War. At the peace of 1783 he returned and settled in this place, and for a number of years was the editor of a valuable Newspaper and Museum. Although frequently himself in embarrassed circumstances, yet still he was to

be found providing for the orphan, educating the indigent and unprotected, and bringing them forward to society, prepared and qualified to be useful citizens. Of a warm and benevolent heart, he would forget his own distresses, when those of others were presented to his view; and the tear of sensibility often unwillingly proclaimed how much he felt that his powers of doing good to them were so circumscribed. . . .

His remains were on Friday evening deposited in the family burying-ground of Major Lining, at his seat at Hillsborough, attended by the Rev. Mr. Mills, several members of the Cincinnati and a few intimate acquaintances, who were desirous of paying to their departed friend this last tribute of attention and respect. (Tuesday, July 16, 1805)

Died, on the 13th instant, at Cuthbertville, after an illness of five days, Miss Caroline Cuthbert, eldest daughter of Colonel Cuthbert. (Wednesday, July 17th, 1805)

Married, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead, Dr. William S. Stevens, to Mrs. Hannah Ashe, widow of Samuel Ashe, Esq. deceased. (Saturday, July 20, 1805)

Married, in Europe, the Rev. Thomas Coke, L.L.D. one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States of America. [Wife's name not given]

Departed this life on the morning of the 20th instant, Mr. Isaac Weatherley, Bricklayer, aged twenty-three years; he has left a wife, brother and sisters, and a number of friends and relations to lament his loss. It may with truth be said, few lived more respected, or died more lamented. (Monday, July 22, 1805)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. Robert S. Robinson, to Mrs. Ann Sutton, both of this city. (Tuesday, July 23, 1805)

Died, on the 12th instant, in the 56th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Robertson, wife of Mr. Alexander Robertson, of this city, merchant.

Died, on the 15th instant, after a long and painful illness, in the 41st year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Brownlee, wife of John Brownlee, esq. of this city, merchant, and eldest daughter of Gen. Robert Cunningham, formerly of this State. (Wednesday, July 24, 1805)

Died, in March last, at Cheltenham, near London, in the 67th year of her age, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. Eliza-

beth Garden, relict of Dr. Alexander Garden, formerly of this city.

Died, on Tuesday evening last, after eight hours illness, Miss Harriet Henrietta Bounetheau, youngest daughter of Mr. G. M. Bounetheau. (Thursday, July 25, 1805)

Departed this life, at Georgetown, on Friday afternoon, 19th inst. about five o'clock, of a severe but short illness, Francis Shackelford, esq. in the 35th year of his age. If we may judge of the worth of the man from the regret evinced from his death, we know of no one upon whom a eulogium might with more propriety be pronounced. Honest and upright in his dealings, affable in his manners, and sincere in friendships, he gained and retained the esteem of all who knew him.

Died, yesterday morning, of the country fever, taken on his journey from Savannah to this city, Mr. John Williamson, aged 26 years, of the house of Thomas and John Williamson, merchants, of Savannah. In the circle of this gentleman's acquaintance, no one could be more highly respected and esteemed. An uncommon suavity of manners, an uprightness and ingenuousness in all his connections with society, and an invincible philanthropy, were traits in his character, which will long endear his memory to those who knew him. (Saturday, July 27, 1805)

Died, on Sullivan's Island, on Sunday the 21st inst. Francis Shackelford, aged 31 years. (Tuesday, July 30, 1805)

Died, in Savannah, on the 25th inst. in the 28th year of his age, Mr. Samuel Morse, a native of Connecticut, the editor of the Georgia Republican.

Died, on Monday morning last after a severe illness, Miss Mary Jacks, daughter of Mr. James Jacks of this city. Wednesday, July 31, 1805)

Died, at Wassamasaw, the place of his residence, on the 5th of May, Major Robert Thornley, an old, respected, and useful citizen of this State; he served as an officer in the militia, from the beginning of the revolutionary war to its termination, and was often engaged in the most trying and dangerous services, having been one of those who were most constantly and actively employed with General Marion in opposing the British troops and tories, when this state was in its most reduced situation under their power. In changing his residence soon after the peace, he also resigned his commission; but has served his country as a Magistrate, or Repre-

sentative in the state legislature during the chief of the time which has elapsed since. At the time of his death, he was Senator for the Parish of St. James', Goose Creek, to which honorable station he had been at different times, appointed by the free suffrages of his fellow citizens.

Major Thornley was a plain, honest, public spirited, conscientious pious man: in his politics a Federal Republican; in his religion a christian of evangelical principles, experience and practice; his serious profession of religion, had stood the trial of thirty years, with firmness and constancy; and was well supported in his short illness by affectionate counsels administered to his family, and prayers for them; by a serious concern for the interests of religion, and in resignation to the will of God, united with a lively hope of salvation through the redeemer. (Friday, Aug. 2, 1805)

Died, on Thursday evening last, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with christian fortitude and resignation, Mr. John M'Kee, aged 36 years. (Saturday, Aug. 3, 1805)

Died, in Richland district, near Columbia, on Wednesday evening, the 10th of July, Master John Thomas Hopkins, only son of Mr. James Hopkins of said place, in the 11th year of his age. Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1805)

Departed this life, on the 5th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. Catharine Cordes, aged 80 years and 9 months. (Wednesday, Aug. 7, 1805)

Married, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. John Harvey, to Mrs Eleanor Smith, both of this city.

Died, on Saturday, the 10th instant, in the 48th year of her age, Mrs. Margaret Frances Fair, wife of captain William Fair, of a consumption, which made its first attack on the 22nd of December last. Never was there a person which supported so lingering a sickness with more courage, although she was sensible from the first, of her approaching dissolution.

Died, in Salem, Mass. on Thursday, the 23rd of July, very suddenly of a violent nervous fever, attended with convulsions, Mr. William Carleton, aged 33 years, editor of the Salem Register. By his industry and devotion to the constituted authorities of our nation, he originated and preserved in increasing reputation, that excellent paper. By every sincere friend of his country, he will

be regretted as an honest, upright, and worthy member of society. (Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1805)

Died, on the 8th inst. Mrs. Harriet Barnwell Bulloch, wife of William H. Bulloch, esq. Attorney General of the United States for this district, and eldest daughter of Jacob Deveau, esq. of Charleston. The death of this amiable lady is an unexpected source of grief, not only to an affectionate husband, infant daughter, and numerous relatives, but to the circle of her friends and acquaintance. From the agreeable, social and correct manners of Mrs. Bulloch, she was held in high esteem, and her loss justly regretted: Her remains were borne to the Episcopal Church, of which she was a religious attendant, and after a divine service, with "sorrow unfeigned" deposited in the silent grave. (Savannah paper)

Died, at Halifax, N. C. on the 3rd inst. Mr. Abraham Hodge, proprietor of the North Carolina Journal. (Wednesday, Aug. 14, 1805)

Died, a short time since, at his residence in Cheraw district, William Falconer, Esquire, an eminent Attorney at Law, and for many Years a highly respected and useful member of the House of Representatives of this State. He has left a wife and several children to bemoan their heavy bereavement—his decease excites the regret of a numerous acquaintance, and the loss of his activities will be felt at the Bar, and in the Legislature. (Thursday, Aug. 15 1805)

Married, last evening, by the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead, Mr. Clarence Morgan, to Miss Ann Wolf, both of this city. (Saturday, Aug. 17, 1805)

Died, on Monday last, after a few days illness, Mr. Solomon Hart; he was an upright and honest man. (Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1805)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Munds, Mr. Thomas Smith, of Philadelphia, to Mlle. Clotilde Boudeaud, of St. Domingo.

Died, on Thursday, the 15th instant, in the 76th year of his age, Mr. Lawrence Carnes, a native of Ireland. He always bore the character of an honest, upright man.

Departed this life after a short illness, much regretted by his

friends and relatives, Mr. Gilbert Chalmers, aged 60 years, 4 months and 20 days—an honest and industrious inhabitant of this city. As a father and relative he was tender and affectionate, and as a friend ardent and sincere. (Thursday, Aug. 22, 1805)

Died, on Tuesday last, after a few days illness, Captain Lewis Collet, aged 26 years; he has left a wife, mother, sisters and brother to bemoan his loss. (Monday, Aug. 26, 1805)

Died, at Augusta, on the 13th instant, Miss Sarah Mart House, youngest daughter of Samuel House, esq. of this city, aged six years. (Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1805)

Died, at Baltimore, on the 22nd ult. Jonathan Wilmer, esq. late of this place. (Friday, Sept. 6, 1805)

Died, on Tuesday evening last, after a short but painful illness, which she bore with exemplary fortitude and resignation, Mrs. Sarah Jones, a native of England, and an old and respectable inhabitant of this city, aged 80 years, 68 of which she resided in this city. (Saturday, Sept. 7, 1805)

Died, on the 17th of August last, at his plantation in Newberry district, in consequence of a fall from his horse, Jacob Roberts Brown, esq. for many years past a representative from that district in the legislature of this state. He has left a widow and four children to lament his untimely end. (Monday, Sept. 9, 1805)

Departed this life on Friday last, after a short but painful illness, Mrs. Mary-Ann Brown, eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Bouchonneau, deceased, in the 22nd year of her age. She has left a husband, three infant children, relations and friends to lament her early death. She was an affectionate wife, a tender parent and a sincere friend. (Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1805)

(To be continued)

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE INDEPENDENT OR CON-
GREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH YARD,
CHARLESTON, S. C.

Prepared for publication by MABEL L. WEBBER

These inscriptions were copied a number of years ago by a committee from the Rebecca Motte Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, who have kindly given permission to have them printed.

This Church yard has been in use since about 1690. Several church buildings have occupied the site. The handsome one built in 1804, of circular form designed by Robert Mills gave the name now in common use, this replaced the building known as the "White Meeting." A history of this Church was written by David Ramsay and another by Richard Yeadon in 1853. The first church of circular form was destroyed by fire Dec. 11, 1861. While this building was erected in 1804, the steeple was not added until 1838 which led to the circulation of the following lampoon. "Charleston is a pious place, And full of pious people. They built a church on Meeting Street, But could not raise the steeple."

Mr. Yeadon's pamphlet gives the inscriptions from several tablets on the walls of the burned church which are reprinted below.

By this church this monument is consecrated / To the Memory
of / Josiah Smith, esq. / Her eldest Deacon and her Treasurer,
/ Who, with fidelity munificence and / Exemplary Piety, having
executed these / Offices for half a Century / Peacefully fell asleep
in Jesus, / On the 12th February, 1826, in his 95th year. / In the
life of this Patriarch, shone with / Steady light whatever exempli-
fies and / Adorns the Christian Character, / His Principles of
Religion were fixed and steady, / But unostentatious and tempered
with liberality / He was meek in conduct, conciliatory in man-
ners, / Industrious in business, Conscientious in his / Dealings,
Charitable to the Poor, and, in what / Concerned his country,
Firm and Patriotic. / Of this church he was a zealous and beneficent
/ Patron, dedicating, throughout the course of / His long Life,

his Purse, his Counsel, his Labors, / and his bright Example, / To
its Spiritual Growth and Secular Prosperity / To the great Cause of
American Independence / He early devoted himself and all that /
Was dear to him; And, tho' Severely tried by Captivity, / Im-
prisonment and a Persecuting Exile, / At St. Augustine, / His
confidence in his God, and Invincible / Constancy to his Country,
triumphed / Over them all.

For Instruction and Example to Posterity, / And to honor the
Memory of a man so worthy, / This monument is dedicated.

Sacred to the memory of / The Revd. Isaac S. Keith, D. D. /
for 25 years a beloved co-paster of this Church, from / which he
was suddenly removed, by death, on the / fourteenth of Decem-
ber, 1813, in the / fifty-ninth year of his age. / He was / a learned,
amiable, and successful minister / of the Gospel of Jesus Christ: /
In prayer copious and fervant; / in doctrine, clear and evangelical;
/ in exhortation, warm, affectionate, and persuasive; / In his
pastoral intercourse, / and in his private and public deportment, /
he adorned the doctrine / of his Lord and Saviour. / His charity
to the poor, / his hospitality to the Stranger, / his patronage to
the meritorious, / his munificence to the Church, / his suavity of
manners and univearsal activity / in the cause of humanity and
religion, / conspired to render him / dear to his people and Society
at large.

His mourning congregation, / in testimony of his merit and their
affection / erect this monument.

Sacred to the memory / of the / Rev. William Hollinshead D. D.
/ This venerable servant of God / Was the Senior Pastor / Of the
Independent Church, in this City, / Nearly one third of a century. /
After a long and afflicting illness / Sustained with the most pious
resignation, / He was called to the joy of his Lord, / On the 26th
day of January A. D. 1817 / in the 68th year of his Age / He was
blessed with a meek / And gentle spirit, / Which peculiarly quali-
fied him / To be a Teacher of the benovolent doctrines / Of his
Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. / He was fervent in prayer, /
Earnest and eloquent in his public discourses, / And eminently
persuasive and consoling, / In his pastoral visits to the sick / And
the afflicted / His active beneficence, ardent piety, / His humility,

blended with mild dignity, / And his faithful labors in the ministry,
/ Greatly endeared him to his own people, / And procured him
the respect of others.

His Congregation, deeply sensible of his great worth, / And of
their Severe loss, / Erect this monument to the memory / Of their
beloved Pastor.

To the grateful memory of / Mr. Robert Tradd, / The first male
child, born in this town / Son of Mr. Richard and Elizabeth Tradd
/ He was agreeable in person, of a noble mind, / Just in his deal-
ings, sincere in friendship; / Devout in the public and consistant in
the / Private duties of religion, and catholic in his charity: / Who
discharged several public trusts with honor; / And died, the 30th
day of March, 1731, / In the 52d year of his age: / And is interred /
Within the body of this church. / To support the ministry whereof /
He bequeathed the profits / of £1000 forever; Besides a consider-
able legacy / To the Poor of the Province.

Exemplum Christi ne pigeatq. sequi.

Thomas Bennett, / who died on the 17th day of February, /
A. D. 1814—Ætat 60. / He was / an Architect of / distinguished
merit; to the beauty / and symmetry of whose designs / many of
the public buildings of this city / bear testimony. / In the diffi-
culties and privations of the / Revolutionary War / he bore an
honorable part; / and / in the Councils of his country, / main-
tained an influence, / acquired by the correctness of his / per-
ceptions, / and established in the integrity of his conduct. / In
private life, / he was benevolent in the true Spirit of / Philan-
thropy, / Esteemed equally for / the suavity of manners and purity
of his principles, / The Religion of the Cross he early professed, /
and attested, by forty years communion with this Church, / that
he was a Christian / unshaken by the anguish of / Dissolution, /
He met Death with a calmness and resignation, / Which afforded
the strongest encouragement / to believe / that in the morning of
/ Ressurrection, / he will Awake, among / "The Spirits of the
just made perfect," / to / Eternal Life.

Sacred to the Memory of / Thomas Legare, / Who departed
this life on the 9th July, 1842 / Aged 76 years and 1 month. / As

the Chairman of this Corporation, / He presided over its deliberation for nearly / a quarter of a century; and, by his devoted / attention to the welfare of the church, and his / ardent exertions in subserving its interests, / He conciliated the esteem, and enjoyed the / confidence of all its members. / As a Deacon of this Church, and a Christian Professor / He was orthodox, consistent and benevolent. / As a man, honest, energetic and virtuous; / As the presiding officer of this Corporation, courteous / prompt and intelligent: / And / in all the varied relations of life, / his dignified, / manly and affectionate demeanor, endeared him to / His family and friends, / and commanded the respect / of the whole community.

By the unanimous concurrence of the Corporation / This Tablet is erected to his memory.

In Memory of / JOB PALMER, / A native of Falmouth, Mass., / For 73 years, a resident of this City, / And, during 39 years, Clerk of this / Church in which he afterwards / Discharged the office of a Deacon, for / Thirty years, until he closed his office, / And his life, / on the 30th Jan., 1845; / having reached the unusual age / of 97 years and five months. / Favored with an uncommon share / Of health, during nearly the whole / Of his protracted life, he exhibited / An unblamable and exemplary / Christian character, and, till within / Two or three months of his decease, / Enjoyed, in a rare degree, both his / Physical and mental powers. Himself / The son of an exemplary and useful / Minister of Christ, the Pastor of his / Native town, he had the additional satisfaction of witnessing the / Accession of two of his own sons, / To the ministry of reconciliation, / One of them having been for upwards / Of 21 years, pastor of this Church, / "And now behold my witness is in / Heaven, and my record is on high." / Job xvi, 19. [Four of his grandsons were also ministers.]

Sacred to the Memory / of the / Rev. Benjamin Palmer, D. D. / Who, Oct. 9th, 1847, exchanged the / Sorrows of earth for the joys of heaven. / He was called to the ministry of this Church / August 22d; 1814, / and, for upwards of twenty years, / Proclaimed from this Pulpit the glad tidings / of Salvation. / Constrained by declining health and growing infirmities, / He resigned his Pastoral charge / July 1st, 1835; / But retained his connection with

the / Society of this Church as a disabled Clergyman, / Up to the day of his death. / Gifted by nature with talents of a high order, / His mind enlarged with literature and polished by taste, / Profoundly versed in Theology, and deeply imbued / with the devotional spirit of the Bible, / He was eminently qualified for the / Holy office, to which, for more than forty years, / He consecrated his efforts. / As a Minister of the Gospel, / He was orthodox in creed, luminous in exposition, / graceful and elegant in diction, / In exhortations, impressive and affecting, / In prayer, fervent, evangelical and sublime. / As a man, / He was conscientious and exemplary in the / Discharge of every relative and Special duty, / And, by his humble walk and godly conversation, / Conciliated the affection and esteem of all / with whom he was associated. / He was born, at Philadelphia, Sept. 25th, 1781, / During the temporary exile of his parents from Charleston, / And died at Orangeburg, S. C. Oct. 9th, 1847 / In the 67th year of his age. / His mortal remains rest in the Cemetary / of this Church; and this tablet is erected / By the unanimous resolve of the Congregation, / To attest their veneration for his Memory.

Sacred to the memory of / Mrs. Maria Willard Somersall, / Wife of Thos. Somersall Esq., and / The last and only child of / Daniel Stevens, / Who departed this life, the 9th day of October 1806, / aged 29 years and 8 months, / Whose earthly remains are here deposited / With those of her infant daughter, / Maria Stevens Somersall, / Who died the 30th July, 1799, / Aged 2 weeks. / This monument is erected, by her very tender, / Disconsolate and truly afflicted Father. / In her were fully combined the bright virtues / Of the dutiful and affectionate child, / The loving and endearing wife, / The humane and indulgent mistress / The fond and tender parent /, The Sincere Friend, / The poor's benefactor, and The upright Christian.

[Then follows 15 lines of verse.]

In the church yard, besides the tomb stones and monument from which are copied the inscriptions given below, are several vaults unmarked. The oldest and most interesting, is an arched, ivy covered vault to the South of the Church, near the Peronneaus.

This is said to contain the remains of Henry Symonds, or Simonds, his wife Frances, and their Son, whose name is not known.

Henry Simonds was one of the earliest Settlers; a member of Council in 1691, and died about 1695, leaving considerable estate to his wife Frances. He gave in 1694 or 1695, to the Dissenters of the Province, the lot on which the first church was built, and which has continued to be the Site of the church.

The will of Frances Simonds, dated Dec. 6, 1707 (Minutes of the Circular Church) contains the following clause: "I will that a Cedar Plank be laid on my Husband's Grave, and one on my Son's; & that when I shall be buried, that the open place of burying place shall be walled up with Brick."

Here lies interred the body of / Mr. David Stoddard / of Charlestown, So. Carolina Merchant / son of William Stoddard Esqr. of Boston in New England / Obit 5th. of November, Anno Domini / 1760 /

Foot Stone: / Mr. David Stoddard 1760/

Charles Son / of Mr. Charles / and Mrs. Martha Warham / aged 1 year (rest buried)

Elizabeth / daur. / to Mr. Charles / and Mrs. Martha Warham / aged 6 mos / [rest buried]

Mr. Charles / Warham / 1779 [rest buried]

Here lieth interred / Cap. William Beale / Late Master of the ship Prince of Wales / of Boston N.E. / Who departed this Life Decr. 5 / 1736, Aged 38 years / To whose Memory / This Stone is gratefully dedicated / By his most affectionate Brother / Othniel Beale Esqr. Mercht. / in Charlestown / Their Parents were / Capt. John Beale and Martha / his wife of Marblehead / in New England

In Memory / of / Eliza Toomer / wife of / Edwd. C. Scott / obt. 20th. Nov. 1843 / Aged 21 years / and 10 Mo / [Eulogy omitted] Edward C. Scott / Died 26th. of March 1855 / aged thirty-seven years 3 months 3 days

[Mathews tomb first half in fragments] Also the remains of /
James Mathews grandson of / the above, who departed this life /
on the 24th. Nov. 1844 / Aged 71 years / and 10 months.

In Testimony / of Virtues which have to Domestic Life its
purest charms / and to social intercourse its highest value / This
monument is erected / To / William Gibbes Warham / son of /
Charles and Mary Warham / and the last / surviving child / of
his widowed mother / He died in the 1st. day of October 1820 /
aged 29 years.

. . . . Comming Ball / Son of John & Caroline Ball / [illegible]
10 years 5 months [rest illegible]

Sacred / to the memory of / Martha Miller / who departed this
life / 27th. June 1779 / aged 1 year / 4 months and 17 day / Like-
wise Charles Warham Miller / who died 11th. Feb. 1790.

Beneath this stone Lies / In hopes / of a joyful resurrection to
eternal life / the remains of / John Ashe Esqr / who was called to
exchange time for eternity / on the 14th. day of August 1828 /
aged 68 years and 4 months / During life he sustained character /
of a fond husband and affectionate parent / a kind master and a
faithful friend / in his intercourse with society he was / liberal in
his feelings and in all the / transactions of business equitable /
and correct. In addition to the virtues / which thus Character-
ized / him as a man / His Christian course / after he became a
professor of the Religion of Christ / was marked by a conscientious
and / constant regard to whatever he / believed to be his Heavenly
father's will / His end was peace / and his hope full of immortality.
[East]

Departed this Transitory life / on the 23rd. April 1829 / in
the 70th. year of her age / Mrs. Catherine Ashe / Eight months
after the decease of her / husband John Ash Esqr / Owing to ill
health for the last 15 years / She had retired from Society and
devoted / herself to her family and religion / her heart was open,
generous and sincere / Her disposition mild and amiable / her
attachments cordial and lasting / and she was surpassed by none

in many / of the Christian virtues under great bodily sufferings not /
 a murmur was heard to escape her lips / she resigned herself with
 calm resignation / and sweet piety to the will of her Heavenly
 father / She was ever ready to relieve the distressed / and to seek
 out the destitute and the needy / as a parent she almost unequalled
 and her children will long feel their / irreparable loss / for she
 possessed that true charity of heart / which St. Paul speaks of /
 which suffereth long and is kind / envieth not / Doth not behave
 itself unseemly / Seeketh not her own / is not easily provoked /
 Thinketh no evil.

Ann daughter to / Charles & Martha Warham Aged 1 month 9
 days / died May ye 18th / 1736 /

In Testimony / of Virtues / which gave to Domestic Life its
 purest Charm / and to social intercourse its highest value / This
 Monument is erected / To / William Gibbes Warham / son of /
 Charles & Mary Warham / and the last surviving child / of his
 widowed mother who lived to experience the happy results / of
 the pious precepts she had instilled / into his youthful mind / He
 died on the 1st. day of October 1820 / Aged 29 years /
 [East]

Ann Warham / Daur. to Mr. Charles / & Mrs. Martha Warham
 / Aged 1 year 7 mo / Decd. July ye 30/1730/
 [East]

Sacred / To the Memory of / William Carrington / Son of M. G.
 & L. Street / who departed this life / Sept. 22nd. 1819 aged 12
 yrs. / 11 mos. & 18 days. (Verse) [East]

This tablet / is erected / By a Bereaved Mother / as a memorial
 of her Affection for her two sons / Henry S. and Maxwell / T.
 Campbell / who died of Consumption / The former on the 10th.
 day / of September 1850 / Aged 22 years and 9 mos / The latter on
 the 10th. day / of March 1851 / Aged 26 yrs. and 3 mos. [Eulogy
 omitted]

Sacred / To the Memory of / Thomas Heyward Thayer / 1855 /
 [East]

Sacred to the Memory / of / Henrietta Raven Toomer / Young-
est Daughter of the late Majr. Anthony Toomer / deceased: who
departed this life / 14th. Nov. 1801. In the sixteenth year / of
her age: She was a dutiful daughter / and an affectionate Sister by
her / sweetness of disposition and engaging / manners gained the
affection of a / numerous acquaintance yet this bud / of innocence
whose mortal composition was thus early demolished by / the
unrelenting hand of death, when / summoned by the awful mes-
senger of / death: with calm submission resigned her earthly
pleasures to enjoy those / of a heavenly Mansion.

"Nipped by the chilling hand of death
A lovely flower here withering lies
The mortal part is enclosed beneath
The Spirit mounted to the skies."

Sacred to the Memory / of / Major Anthony Toomer / , who
after / a long and distressing illness which he bore with manly
fortitude / departed this life much lamented on the 10th. day of
October 1798 / aged 55 years and 10 months / In the line of his
business which he carried on with persevering industry / in the
space of 30 years he was respected as the head: / His Patriotic
disposition / led him forth at the earliest stage of that Revolution /
which gave freedom and independence to the country of his birth /
commencing his military services in the private station from which /
He advanced by regular progression until he obtained a majority /
in the Charleston Ancient Battallion of Artillery / which with other
marks of public confidence and esteem / He was ever found de-
serving of / especially as an honest and Patriotic member of Legis-
lature / of this state of which he was returned from this City /
for 15 years successfully / As a Husband, Father and Friend / He
was kind affectionate and amiable / As a man and citizen / He was
particularly distinguished by his piety, probity and benevolence
(4 lines of a verse) Also lie here the remains of his second son /
Charles Green Toomer / who after a short but painful illness
departed this life / on Saturday the 21st. April 1798 / aged 15
years and eleven months / [rest illegible]

Sacred / to the memory / of / Edward Brown / a native of
Harleston / Norfolk County England / but for many years / a

resident of this City / who died on the / 27th. July 1831 / Aged 47 years.

[Foot Stone]

E. B / 1831.

To the Memory / of / Ebenezer Coffin Esquire / who died May 9th. / 1817 aged 32 years / A native of Boston Mass. / resident of this city / and the affectionate father of / a numerous family.

This final memorial is dedicated with / filial affection and respect to his memory / by his youngest son, George M. Coffin.

[Footstone Buried.]

Here lyes entombed the body of Mrs. Katharine / Holmes the virtuous consort of Mr. William Holmes / she was born at Charlestown the 11th. of June 1711 & / died there ye 22d. of May 1737 aged 26 years 11 months / As her life was a scene of Christian virtue so / Her Death was lamented by all who knew her.

Here lies / buried the body of Mr. Samuel Jones / who departed this life / March 13 1755.

In Memory of / Ebenezer Coffin / who was born May 6th 1765 / and died May 9th. 1817 / Also of / Mary Coffin / his wife / who was born January 5th. 1771 / and died in June 1813.

[Foot]

E. C / 1817

Sacred / To The Memory of / Francis Augustus Coffin Esq. / Son of / Ebenezer and Mary Coffin / who died suddenly in this City / on the 27th August 1826 / Aged 25 years 1 month and 12 days. He has left a widow, daughter & numerous / relatives and friends to lament his early / passage from time to eternity.

This frail memorial to mark the spot / beneath which his mortal remains repose / has been erected as a last token of respect / by his Widow.

Here Lies Buried / The Body of / Thomas Roberts / Son of Mr. Benjamin & Mrs. Mary Roberts / Departed this Life December ye 23d. 1747, aged 8 years and 7 months.

This Monument / is inscribed / to the memory of / Mrs. Susan Hill Legare / by her afflicted husband / Dr. Thomas Legare / In her was lost / a tender and devoted wife / an affectionate mother / a dutiful daughter / a faithful sister and relative / a firm friend, and above all / an unaffected Christian: / who performed / all the various duties of life justly / leaving the consoling reflection / to her bereaved friends / that her Soul is now at rest / in the bosom of her God. / She died / on the 19th. of August 1826 / Aged 27 years.

To / The Memory of John Moore Mathews / Born 19th. February 1796 / Died 6th. January 1821 / He was a youth esteemed by / all / who knew him / For his Soul was Benevolent / Grateful and Content /

This token of Regard was placed here / by his brother-in-law / J. Fraser.

[Foot stone]
J. M. M. 1821.

Mrs. Ann E. Everleigh / who died 8th. of May 1854 /
"The Lord gave, and the Lord / hath taken away Blessed is His Holy Name."

[Foot stone]
A. E. E. / 1854 /

[East Side] Here Lies the body of / Mrs. Mary Heskett / Relict of Mr. George Heskett / Born in Boston / & departed this life / October the 8th. 1766 / Aged 75 years / A sincere christian / Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord / For they rest from their labours their works . . . the death of the body / [rest illegible]

Here lyes Buried the / Body of Mr. / George Heskett / who was born in Boston / N E 1690 and Departed / This Life August 31st 1747 Aged 57 years /

Here lies the Body of / Mrs. Sarah Edmonds / wife of the Rev. James Edmonds / who departed this life 19th. of June / 1744 / aged 47 years / O Death where is thy sting / O Grave where is

thy Victory? / Thanks be to God who giveth / us the Victory
through our Lord / Jesus Christ.

[Small broken shaft with name gone] Only child / of C. W. &
M. S. Stiles / Died May 27th 1852 / Aged 1 year, 6 months and
12 days.

Of such is the Kingdom of / Heaven.

[Foot stone]

J. R. S. / 1852 /

Sacred / to the Memory of / Sabina Elliott / Ramsay / Eldest
daughter of David and Mary / Ramsay / who departed this life /
April 24th. 1823 / Aged 4 years, 10 months 24 days./

[Foot stone]

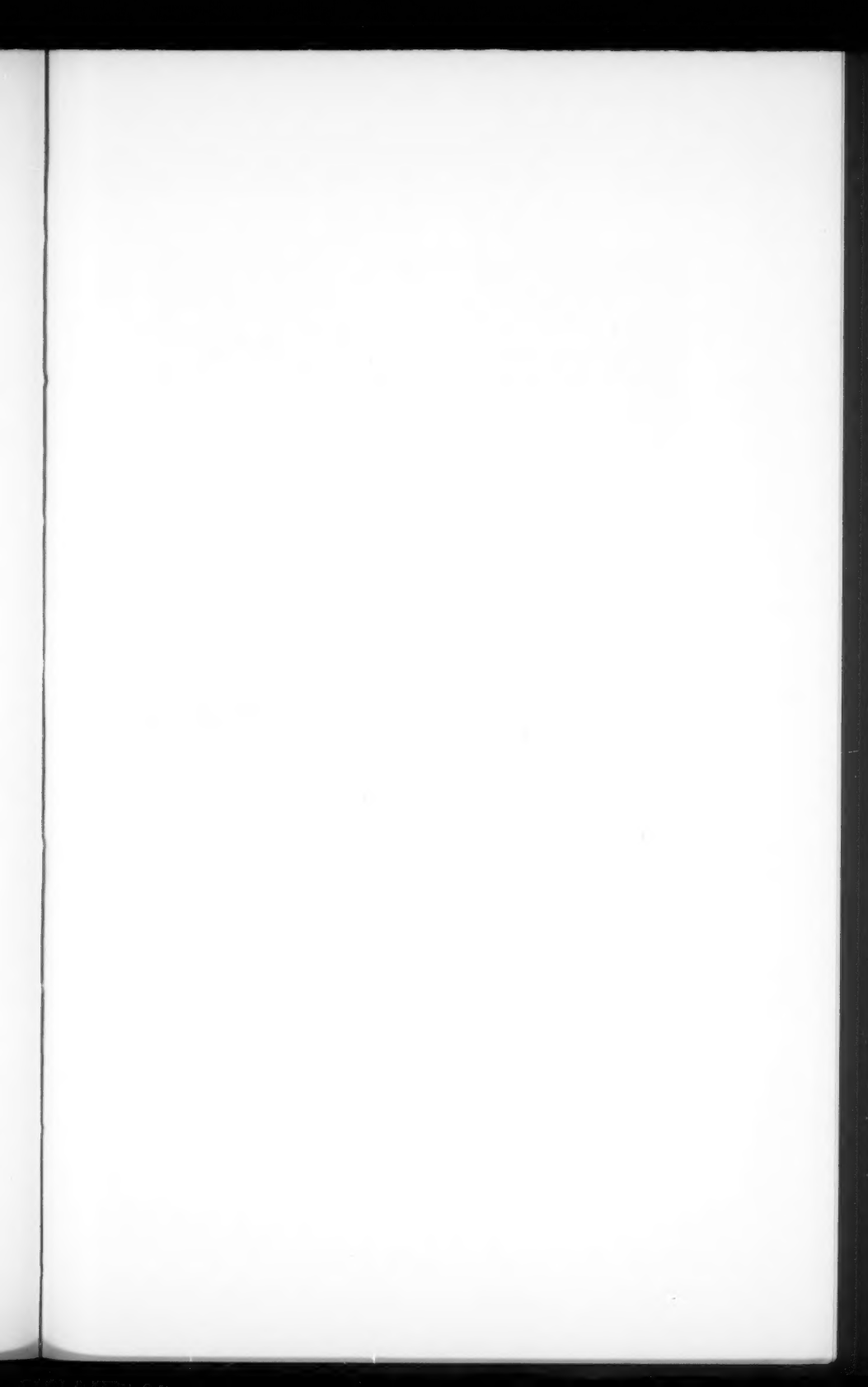
S. E. R. / 1823.

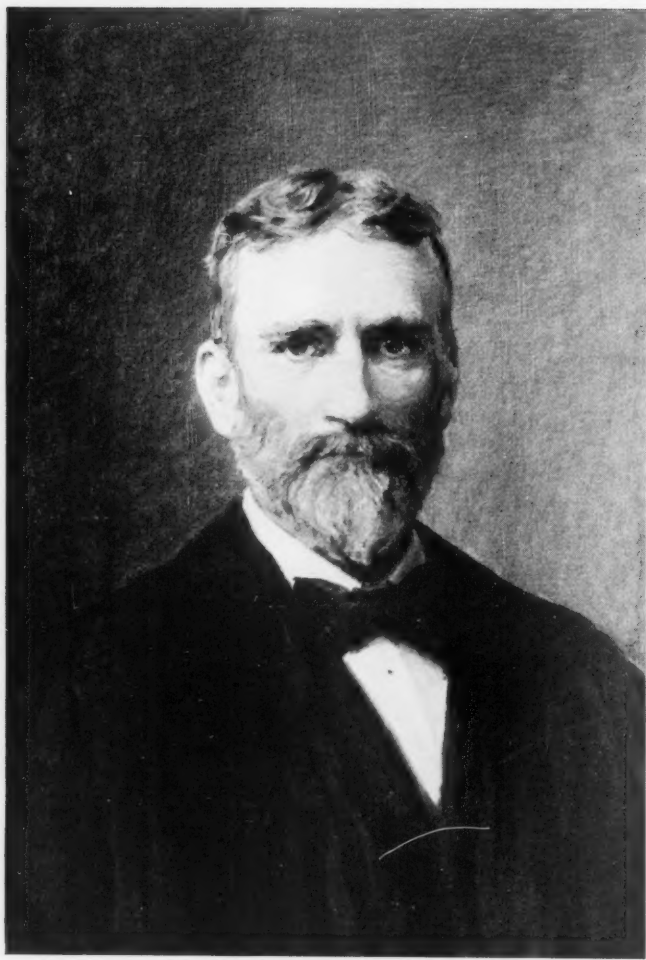
In Memory of / William Ellis / son of Mr. William / Ellis and
Mrs. Sabina his wife / who died July 10th 1774 / aged 14 years /

In Memory of / Mr. William Ellis / late of Charleston /—Mer-
chant—Who died Decr / 19th. 1772, Aged 46 years / Also Mrs.
Sabina Ellis his wife / who died July 18th. 1773, Aged 44 years /
I have chosen thee in the furnace of Affliction. Isaiah 48th. Chap-
ter Verse 10th /

In Memory / of / my honoured grandparents / David Ramsay,
M.D. / prominent in the History of his / country / of science and
literature and of / this Church / Born in Lancaster Co., Pa. April
2nd. / 1749 / Died in Charleston S. C. May 8th. 1815 / And
Martha Laurens / who wife / Born No. 9th. 1759 Died June 10th
1811 / Also of other beloved relatives / who lie near / David
Ramsay / born Jan. 6th. 1795, Died May 18th. 1826 /

(To be continued)





HON. HENRY A. M. SMITH
From portrait by E. L. Ipsen, New York City

HON. HENRY A. M. SMITH

This distinguished Judge and citizen was born in Charleston, April 30th, 1853, and died there November 23rd, 1924. His father, John Julius Pringle Smith was a descendent of Bishop Smith, the first Episcopal Bishop of South Carolina, and his mother was the daughter of Henry Augustus Middleton, Esq., after whom he was named. He was graduated at the College of Charleston, in 1872, and was afterwards granted by that College the degree of LL.D.

Studying his profession, in the office of McCrady & Sons, he was admitted to the Bar, in 1874, and almost immediately thereafter became a member of the firm of Mitchell & Smith and practiced law with great success for 34 years, until his elevation to the Bench. Although always a democrat in politics, he was appointed by President Taft in 1911, owing to his learning and attainments, District Judge for the Eastern District of South Carolina upon the resignation of Hon. William H. Brawley. He in no respect sought the office, but accepted it as a duty to his profession and to the State.

As a judge, he was most exemplary in the performance of the duties of his office. Experienced and familiar with both the law and practice in Federal Courts, not a few of his opinions were given orally at the close of the argument. Independent in his views, he was not always disposed to follow slavishly the precedents cited to him by counsel, and yet he was most highly esteemed by appellate courts, even when they differed with him in their views of the law. One of his most noticeable decisions was his refusal to grant citizenship to a Syrian on the ground that when the naturalization statutes were passed a Syrian was not included in the designation "white." He was overruled in this by the Circuit Court of Appeals, but his view was afterwards sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States. He was deeply interested in the work of education, serving as vice-president of the Board of Trustees of the Charleston College, as a school commissioner of the public schools, and a trustee of the High School of Charleston.

He was from very early youth familiar with the history of South

Carolina, and for twenty years was Vice-President of the South Carolina Historical Society, and also Chairman and one of the organizers of the South Carolina Historical Commission, created by the State. Much of his work was the result of careful research into the records of abandoned towns and settlements in the lower part of South Carolina, tracing the early grants of the Proprietary government and following the chain of title, to the lands so granted, in detail, to the period of the Confederate War. It is safe to say that no one could have written his articles published in this magazine, except himself.

He was one of the largest landowners in the State, and was at one time a successful planter of our lost staple of sea island cotton. While delighting in forest and country life being well versed besides, in botany, he was well read in languages and among them Italian. As a criminal judge, though not afraid to inflict punishment when he considered punishment deserved, he, without showing it externally, felt a keen sympathy with misfortune and suffering.

For the support of this magazine, he often gave liberally, and when during the world war there was difficulty in preventing serious deficits, he was not behind hand in lending pecuniary aid. In his will, he bequeathed to the Society a valuable collection of manuscripts, plats, and pamphlets and also a legacy for \$5000. We publish in this issue an unfinished article found among his papers.

The following are the articles written by him for this *Magazine* and the volumes in which printed.

Vols. 1 and 2. Colleton Family of South Carolina.

Vol. 6. Dorchester.

Vol. 9. Charleston, Plan and Early Settlers. Georgetown, Plan and Early Settlers. Beaufort, Plan and Early Settlers, and French Jamestown.

Vol. 10. Willtown and Purrysburg.

Vol. 11. Edmundsbury & Jacksonborough. In this volume also began the series of the Baronies. No. 1. Ashley, No. 2 Fairlawn.

Vol. 12. Baronies, Cypress, 3, Wadboo, 4, and Seewee, 5.

Vol. 13. Winyah Barony, 6. Wiskinboo, 7. Boones Barony, 8. Oketee, or Devil's Elbow, 9.

- Vol. 14. Hobcaw Barony, 10, and forgotten towns, Summerton, Bermuda Town, Monck's Corner, Childsbury (See also 15 for continuation), Ashley Ferry or Shem Town, and St. Andrews Town.
- Vol. 15. Raphoe Barony, 11; Tomotley, 12; and Malline, 13; Ashepoo, 14; Ketelbys, 15.
- Vol. 16. Old Charles Town and its vicinities, occupying two numbers.
- Vol. 18. Quinby Barony, 16, and the Orange Quarter and the first French Settlers.
- Vol. 19. Charleston and Charleston Neck. Hog Island and Shute's Folly. The Wragg Family.
- Vol. 20. Ashley River, Seats and Settlements. The upper Ashley and the mutation of families.

Judge Smith was survived by his widow, who was Miss Emma Rutledge, his son, J. J. Pringle Smith, and a grand-daughter.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

From the first settlement of the English in America to the present time. By David Ramsay, Esq. of South Carolina. In three volumes. The first volume contains the history from 1607 to 1763. The second volume contains the history from 1763 to 1789. The third volume contains the history from 1789 to the present time.

The first volume of this history, which contains the period from 1607 to 1763, is now published in a new edition, revised and corrected by the author. It is a work of great value and interest, and is highly recommended to all who are interested in the history of the United States.

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